

24, 595/A





THE R FLORISTS VADE-MECUM.

Being a Choice Compendium of what-
ever worthy Notice hath been Extant

FOR THE
Propagation, Raising, Planting, Encrea-
sing, and Preserving the rarest

Flowers and Plants

THAT

Our Climate and Skill (in mixing, making,
and meliorating apted Soils to each Species)
will perswade to liye with us.

WITH

Several NEW EXPERIMENTS for
raising NEW VARIETIES, for their
most advantageous Management.

In a more particular Method than
ever yet Publish'd.

Together with Directions what to do each
Month throughout the Year, in both Orchard
and Flower-Garden.

The Third Edition, Enlarged.

By Samuel Gilbert, Phileremus.

LONDON; Printed for J. Taylor, at the Ship
in Paul's Church-Yard; G. Coniers, at the Golden
Ring, and T. Ballard, at the Rising-Sun, both in
Little-Britain. 1702. Price One Shilling.



TO THE READER.

TIS a piece of Moroseness I am seldom guilty of, when a civil Stranger is at the Door, not to invite him to partake what Entertainment the House affords. Those of Acquaintance stay not for that needless Ceremony, but use the same freedom they allow their Receiver, and such as I presume the Courteous Reader (being only so such that I now write) affords me; and therefore without A-la-mode Preambles, he is welcome to enter, that is the least Lover of Flowers; but those that think the Divertisement too easie or effeminate, preferring a piece of Bacon or Cabbage, before Nature's choicest Dishes, advantag'd by Art; or a Clove July-flower, because 'tis good to make Syrup of, before all the rest of its dainty kinds, is welcomer (if possible) to stay out; and indeed is forbid Reading or Censuring what he understands not, or hath no Affection for. The following old Latin, being in all Ages verified,

Pauci intelligent, multi reprehendunt,
Et sicut canes, ignoros semper allant.

'Tis not for these, but those that have some Understanding, or Love to Flowers, that I took th's Pains in collecting whatever is worth notice on this Subject, being able to Judge what was Legendary, and impos'd Falsities on the belief of the Ignorant, and what was truth from my own Experience; being inform'd by my long Converse with the best Florist of his time; Mr. John Rea my Father-in-Law, whose Skill and Collection were alike famous, and since his Death most of each in my

To the Reader.

Possession, newer Flowers and Ways of their Management and Production, I have since attain'd: And indeed, should condemn that Capacity and Ingenuity to be but shallow and dull, that having the Skill of another, especially such an one as before mentioned, and not add something to it.

If Jackanapes on Giants Shoulders be,
He hath no Eyes, or else can farther see.

I follow not the Method most Authors have, in Writing of all Bulbous rooted Flowers by themselves, and all Tuberous and Grumous rooted Flowers so too, &c. but as more natural, you will find the Flowers treated on successively as they blow one after another, and as they appear in each Month, under the Titles of which, you will find their Names, brief Descriptions and Ways of their Management, both for their Preservation, Increase, and procuring new Faces to each Kind, the last being the greatest Skill as well as Satisfaction to a Florist; wherein I leave out many obsolete and overdated Flowers, to make room for many new ones, that yearly grow into our Acquaintance; and also all, or any Bumbastick Words that our last Author in Octavo, declaims against, yet uses, though otherways very ingenious, this Trait being really designed for the benefit of the meanest Florist, that perhaps understands not how, or hath not the Conveniency of searching a Dictionary to know the meaning of Esculent, Horticulture, Sterilize, edible, irrigate, &c. when plain English had been as easie to Write, mere useful and less pedantick; avoiding also all useless Notions, and airy Fancies, becoming only a Romance, not a Book wholly design'd for Practice, as this is, to put the best in mind what each Month to do, and instructing most, how in many Particulars not hitherto printed or divulged; each Direction, from the beginning to the end, being an experimented Truth, and the whole fitted for a Pocket Companion to all Lovers of Flowers and their Propagation.

To the Reader.

A Divertisement more healthful to our Bodies,
by often stirring in the Earth, beneficial to our Souls by
our daily converse with the matter whence we were at
first Created and to what we must return; each Flower
showing the Providence of Almighty God, and that we
may read him in these his beautiful Handy-works, that
so diaper our Gardens.

Each Plant's Ingraven with an Heavenly Name,
Like the Hyacinthea stamp'd with Ajax Name.
Whilst Nature sporteth in such Variations,
Guided by God to raise our Contemplations;
We Rabbin like, Mysteriously should spell
Who gives us Light, by each dark Syllable.
And if to Earth such glorious Carpets given,
Hence raise our Admirations up to Heaven.

Being attended with much more (nay all) Innocency,
fewer (nay no) evil Circumstances, than either that
time which is too much lavished away in Hunting, Haw-
king, Bowling, Drinking, Drabbing, Dicing, &c. where-
in is as much Pains taken, if not more, without refund-
ing Pleasure (rather, nay, certain evil Effects) remain-
ing, than there is or can be trouble in the other; there
being delight in the Management, but much more procee-
ding the preceded Labour in the Enjoyment, in the va-
rious Increase of those rich Ornaments that more than
recompence our Industry therein, without putting us to
the Charge (as many useless things do) of either Meat or
Drink: these Considerations well weighed, who would
not consider his greatest Grandfather's Employ, Adam's,
King Solomon's Study, and no doubt Practice in this
Art? for the Pleasure of which, many Kings have re-
tired themselves and become their own Operators, and
not only consider it, but spend some Time and Pains in
it, for the Pleasure and Profit of it; But some Gentle-
men say they have found neither in it, and I must an-
swer them, for the ensuing Reason; few Gentlemen un-
derstanding it themselves, either hire ill Gardiners, or if

To the Reader.

They light of a good one, but for a Year, who not sur-
of his stay, hath no Encouragement, does not, or if he
endeavour'd, could not in that time bring his Designs to
Perfection; so that either by ill ones long stay, or a good ones
too short abode, this Art is abused and undervalu'd:
Therefore my advice is to those that understand not this
Art in themselves, in the hiring of a Gardiner, take
Counsel of them that do, and give him Assurance of his
stay for Five or Six Years, and then if the Success of
his Labours answer not his Masters, both Pleasure and
Profit, let me bear the Blame; provided he hath allow-
ed him sufficient Help and Expences he must be at in his
Collections both for Flowers, Wall-Fruit, and Standards:
I meddle not at present with Fruit-Trees, it being well
done by Mr. Langford in a Pocke Volume of easie
Price: If what here is done about Flowers be as accepta-
ble, as it may be profitable to those that love them, I
shall be well paid in making this Compendium; and in
its publishing what my own Experience hath found out,
to the Advantage of the Subject now treated on, and
its true Lovers, though to the Disadvantage of the Mer-
cenary Flower Catchers about London, or some that are
of the same Stamp scatter'd up and down the Country,
furthering new Names on old Flowers to enhanse their
Price; and if a Plant of Value, and a Rarity,
though you pay dear for it, unless you receive it in
Flower, you shall to your Cost and Disappointment ex-
perience their Unfaithfulness; this I thought a necessary
Caution for my Curious Reader, vixen I Writ to him my

Y A L E.

The

The necessary Tools and Instruments for Gardening.

A Skreen for Fining.

A Wier Riddle for sifting Earth.

Spades two, a bigger and a less.

Shovels two, a bigger and a less.

Howes of several Sizes.

Pruning Hook and Knife.

Grafting Knives, Saw, Chissel and Mallets.

Pen-knife, Scizers.

Line and Rule.

Trowels, broad, narrow, and hollow.

Garden Sheers, a Hammer.

Iron Rakes two, a bigger and longer in the head,
a shorter, with Teeth thicker set.

A Rake with a broad Head, without Teeth for
smoothing the Earth in a Bed.

Several twig Baskets or Whiskets, and Birch
Besomes.

An

Watering

Watering Pots, one with a Head full of small Holes; another only with a Pipe; another with a small Neck, the bottom full of Holes.

The first is to Water Plants in Summer.

The second to water Pots with rank-Water, wherein the Dung of Sheep, Poultry, &c. hath been steeped, that it may be put to the Roots without staining the Leaves.

The third being put into Water, will fill from the bottom, which will stay in so long as you stop out the Air with your Thumb at the top; this serves to water young and tender Seedlings of Auricula Gilliflowers, and such like, without washing the Earth from them, for by the Motion of your Thumb, you may cause the Water to fall gently upon them, more or less, as you shall desire.

THE

THE FLORISTS VADE-MECUM.

*A Gardens Situation, Soil, and apted Composts,
for the same : With Gravel Walks, Borders,
and Plots.*

THE Situation of a Garden ought to be in free and open Air to the East and South, but South East is to be preferred, and the North defended by the House or tall Trees. The soil ought to be good, deep and light, which if dry and warm, then level is most commodious; if cold and moist, the declining or shelving towards the Sun is best; a loamy Land, the sadder the Colour the better, and best with a sandy mixture, but it must be mellow withal.

If your Land be not so natural, it must be made so by Art.

As for your Clayie Land, make Channels to draw the Water from it, which such Land long contains, and if it continues stiff, cold, and moist, then dig it often, throwing it on heaps or ridges, the Sun and Frosts will meliorate it: Mix with it a great deal of Sea-Sand, if it be to be had, for want whereof River or Brook Sand, on the Sand that the Land Floods have left, according to the quantity of your Ridges, filling the Gutters twix the

Peaps or Rows with old Thatch, either of Straw, Broom, Fern, or Heath, mixing it with the Earth in those Trenches you intend for Beds for your Flowers. Your Allies or Walks need not that Trouble, for the barrener they are, the better. Had you peat or turf-ashes, 'twere excellent for mixing with this kind of Soil, in want whereof any Ashes may be used, but in greater Quantity. Lime is good also, the bottom of Wood Piles, Saw-Dust, all sorts of rotten Wood; or all these mention'd, if to be had, often turned over, will make the best Improvement, not forgetting a considerable quantity of old Cow-dung.

Chalky Land, being also naturally cold, is to be improved by warm and light Composts, and to be dealt withal as your Clayie Ground, but more moderately.

Marly Land, is cold and heavy, yet rich and deep, turning it up, often exposing it to the Air, turns it to good Earth, but mix it with warm and light Compositions.

Sandy Land is the best for your use of the four last mention'd, and best improved, mixing marle, the mud of Ponds, Lakes or standing Waters, a supply of which it often requires; but mix not with it hot Dung, but make use of the most cooling.

Towards some of these will you find your *Ground* related, and accordingly must you use means to improve it, and suitable to the Plants or Flowers you intend to beslow therein; and because Dung is used in all, you must know

That Horse-Dung is best for Plants of quick Digestion and Growth, for Trees or Plants that shooe much in a Year, for it yields a great fume, and they cannot dispose of it.

Cow-Dung is excellent for most sorts of rare Flowers, if first it be thorow rotten, then dried and beaten to Dust, and some fine fresh Earth mixed with it.

Deers-Dung, is much of the Nature of Cows or Oxen, but more proper for tender and smallest Plants.

Sheeps-Dung, of the same Nature, which put into Water so much that by stirring may turn it to a Pap, and when dissolv'd, mix with it fine sifted Earth four or five times more in quantity than the Sheeps-Dung, this is an excellent Compost for the most fibrous rooted Flowers, the tuberous also effect this mixture, such a mixture of Neats-Dung is good for the same Uses, and better if you are forced to transplant a good Flower in the Summer out of its Season; for planted in it, the liquid matter so adheres to it so cooling and moist, that it will cause the Plant to thrive as well as if it had been planted in its proper Season.

Swines-Dung by their trampling where they feed, and by their often urining, which by that means trod into the Earth, 'tis so improved into such a Compost, it allays that Rankness of some light and rich Soils that breed Canker Worms, over Vermine, and Insects that destroy your choice Plants, and is a rich, fat and cooling manure, successfully used in Flower or Kitchen Gardens, but most excelling for Fruit-Trees.

Affes-Dung comes near the Nature of Deers or Sheeps-Dung, &c. but not so rich.

Pigeons, nay of all Corn fed Fowl, is primarily very hot, especially Pigeons, their Dung laid in a heap in the Air, and moistned till its heat is over, makes a rich improver of your Gardens.

Mud of Ponds, if your ground be light, use stiff mud, if your soil be stiff or cold use light or sandy mud; there is no Garden Grounds but one of these is good for.

Saw-Dust, after it hath lain in a moist Place till rotten, having its Sharpnes abated, hath the Nature of Rotten Wood, or Wood Pile Dust, but the chiefeſt is rotten Willow, or Willow Earth, too make

make a light Soil for fibrous rooted Flowers, and chiefly for *Auricula's*.

Ashes are good, unless they have been buckt withal, then they are hurtful; but chiefly the Ashes of any Vegetables burned are most advantagous, the Ashes of like Vegetables you intend to set in the Earth mixt with them.

Rotten-Straw mixed with Earth make it light and a pleasing Bed for best *Anemones*, as well as other Flowers with fibrous Roots.

Green Slime of standing Waters dried and beaten small in fine Dust, and then mixed with good fresh Earth is very successfully ufed in raising several sorts of Flower Seeds.

Of these several sorts of compost, as you shall stand in need of, ought you yearly to make Provision, that you may have them ready when occasion to use them, as you will find in the following tract directed:

Walks.

Thus for the Earth in the Beds of your Garden, for your Walks therein: First take away all good Soil in them below the Roots of any Grafs or Weeds: fill them two or three Inches with coarse Gravel unskreen'd, laying it round and higher, in the middle, then rowl it well afterwards with skreened Gravel, lay it two Inches more thick upon it, keeping it in the same Proportion as before-mention'd, rowling it oft and well, but the Sides next your Beds should be laid a foot and half, or two foot, according to the breadth of your Walk, with good Turf, from whence the heat of the Sun cannot be reflected as from the Gravel to the prejudice of the neighbouring Flowers, making them much sooner lose their Beauty and Leaves.

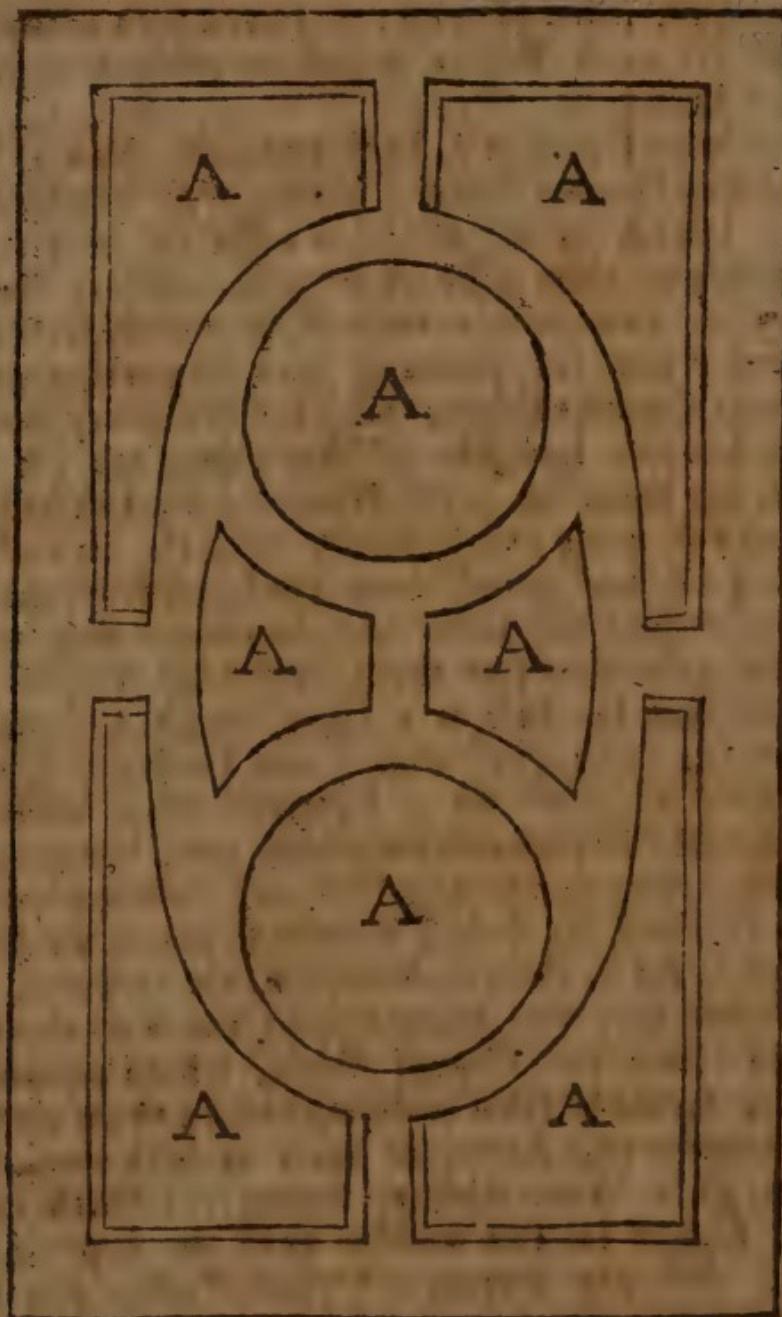
Borders and Beds.

If your Borders and Beds be set with Stone, which is the noblest and most chargeable, if well workt.

workt and moulded, let it be such that will not moulder, pill and crack, as I have seen many.

If set with Bricks, which is next, let them be well burnt.

If with sawed rail, Inch and half thick at least, and five Inches broad ; if not well season'd, or new sawed, throw them in a Pit of Water for a Fortnight, then take them out, and dry them a Day or two gently on a Kill, which will make them ready for plaining, and cyphering of the outward upper Edges, which when every piece is fitted to the Lengths of Work they are intended for, let them be well drenched in Linseed Oil, with a Swine's bristle Brush, both the in and outside ; if you grind some red Lead with the Oil, it will bind the faster and the sooner dry, which done you may put them into what Colour you will, but the best is a light Stone Colour, by painting them over with white Lead and Umber, ground together on a Painter's Stone with Linseed Oil, it will not only look fine, but very durable, when dry set together and firmly placed in the Ground, by being fastned to pieces of strong Wood, set at such Distances in the Ground, that the Sun may not warp them ; the Rail three Inches about the Gravel Walk, which cannot be quite finish't till that is done, then fill them up with good skreened Earth, or such as hath been sifted through a Wire Riddle, laying the Earth round and higher in the middle than the top of the Rail : For the Forms of your Plots, you have here inser'ted two new-fashion'd Draughts, the one for a square, the other a long Piece of Ground, out of which you may make Draughts either for round, or oval Wall-Gardens, of what Size soever, which will by Degrees come most in Fashion, having the Sun-Beams cast once a Day on each part of such Walls, either outward or inward Side, a great Advantage to Fruit planted against them.



This Grafs, the rest Gravel Walks, but the narrow Borders rail'd and fill'd with good sifted Earth for Flowers; if the middle be an oval undivided, it will look as well. This Plot serves well for an oblong.



A is Gravel Walks. *B* is Grafs. *C* is call'd Borders, fill'd with good Earth for Flowers.

This for a square Garden, you may make the middle thereof a Circle unbroken, with a Statue in the middle thereof, if not a Fountain, and other Statues, one at each corner, or as your Fancy shall guide you, but then you must cut off the innermost corner of the square as the prick'd Lines direct you.

Were I employ'd a Garden to contrive,
Wherein to plant each beauteous Vegetable;
First then my Walls so fashioned should be,
Each side and part the Sun each Day should see;
So that the Fruits within, or outside set
An equal share of's ripening Beams should get.
A Fountain in the mid'st should so be plac'd,
By which the Plot shou'd not be only grac'd,
But that one spring should force the Water ou
La sevning Show'r's of Rain, each part about

Farther

Farther or shorter Distance, more or less,
Water to big, or smaller drops shall press,
As the inclosed Plants or Flowers require ;
Gentle or fiercer Rain, to your desire.

Invented Shades to keep out Sol's South Flames,
And apt Reflections to enforce his Beams,
As nature of each Plant shall want his Aid,
Or those that by his heat may be dismay'd,
Assisting Nature by industrious Art.

To perfect every Plant in every part.

But not like some, whose Crimes do rise so high,
Boldly to pull down Heaven's Deity.

I hatethat so sordid Ignorance doth dispence
With making Nature God, slight Providence,
But let each Vegetive best ordred prove
Such Letters, so may spell the God above,
That Men may read him thence, and make each Clod
Speak God of Nature, make not Nature God :
But Blaz'ner o' wise Providence and Power,
First made, then so preserves each Plant and Flower.

JANUARY, towards the latter end.

Violets.

LUCIUM BULBOsum præcox minus. The lesser ear-
ly bulbous Violet, cometh into view, on a
small Stalk about seven or eight Inches high, from
between two pale green narrow Leaves, being a
small pendulous Flower, with three pointed milk
white Leaves on the out side, with three shorter,
edged or tipt with green, fashioned like a Cup,
their inside green, from a bulbous Root, round
like that of a Daffadil ; a common Flower, yet
not to be wanted, because when none other ap-
pears that does, though in the Snow, whence
called Snow-Flower, or Snow-Drops, they in-
crease by Roots, indeed too fast, ther fore their
Pods are to be pull'd off when going to Seed :
So hardy that they may be moved at any time.

Aconite.

Aconitum Hyemale. The Winter Wolfsbane rises in this Month, having round, though cut, green leaves, each having a Stalk from the Root, and on some part of them the Flower, which is but small and yellow, of five Leaves, with yellow Threds in the middle, the Root thick and tuberous, like the common Anemony, but round, losing its Fibres every Year: There is another sort like this in Form, but of a paler Yellow, both great Increasers, yet fit to be sprinkled here and there, because so early, and so hardy as to be removed at any time. But this Plant in any inward use is to be avoided, as poisonous and deadly.

F E B R U A R Y.

Mezerion. The Dwarf Bay, rising according to its Age from one to two, three or four Foot high, in a Bush full of Branches, a whitish gray tough Bark, inclosing a soft Consistence for Wood, bearing whitish round pointed green Leaves, which appear not till the Flowers are past, which are small, consisting of four Leaves growing on Clusters, or thick and close together on the new shoots, one sort of a deep Peach Colour, near red, another a paler Peach Colour, a third milk white, each so sweet inavour, as to be smelt at a distance, but the most odoriferous is the pale Peach colour'd, but the white the most rare. The Flowers past are succeeded by many small Berries, when ripe, of a delicate Red, but the Berries of the White, of a pure clear Amber Colour, by which are raised pleasant and beautiful Plants like the Parents, or else producing Children of a different Complexion, which is the more rare; but these Berries and Seeds are to be sowed in good light Earth in Boxes, as soon as they are ripe, or else

else such Earth laid under these fine Shrubs, for the Seeds as they ripen to fall into, and afterward cover'd with the same Mould, but not too thick.

Crocus.

Crocus, or Saffron of divers Sorts, that Flowe in this Month, others in Autumn. The Spring *Crocus's*, that are most valued, are

Crocus albus major, The great white *Crocus*, rising up with narrow long green Leaves with a white Line in the middle of them ; from these cometh up, cover'd with a white Skin, small low white Flowers, of six Leaves, and long Saffron pointed in the middle, with some Chives about it : Not opening but when the Sun shines.

Crocus Mæsiacus : The white *Crocus* of *Mæsia*, like the last, but bigger and more Flowers from a Root, but not so pure white, one of this kind hath the bottom of the Flower, and part of the Stalk of a bright blue.

Crocus plumatus pallidus : The pale feather'd *Crocus*, somewhat like the last, but larger and sharper pointed, bottom and Stalk Blue; the three outward Leaves on the outsides, all White, the insides striped with bigger and lesser Streaks of pale bluish Purple, the Three minor Leaves striped with the same Colour on both Sides thereof. This is one of the rarest we have : next to these, for the Cold is the

Bishop's *Crocus*, of bigger Roots and Leaves than the former, longer and sharper pointed Flowers, variable in Colours, sometimes White, striped with blue, sometimes three Leaves White and three Blue.

Crocus Imperialis, the Imperial *Crocus*, many Flowers from one Root, silver colour'd, striped on the Backs of the Leaves with Purple, when opened are seen through, but encreases so fast, 'tis grown too common.

Crocus Regalis, the Royal *Crocus*, is like the last, but better striped on the Backs of the outward Leaves

Leaves. These are Flowers, that the White hath the Mastery, the next the Purple rides Admiral : As in the

Crocus purpureus minor, the small Purple *Crocus* hath narrow Green Leaves, small low Purple Flowers, round pointed, dark Bottoms, near Black.

Crocus purpureus major, the greater Purple *Crocus*, sharper pointed, of the same Colour, but in Leaves, and Flowers bigger and taller than the former.

Crocus purpureus maximus, the greatest Purple *Crocus*, the largest of all the *Crocus*'s, blacker Purple, and rounder pointed than the former : One of this kind hath Leaves edged about with White.

Crocus Neapolitanus Cæruleus, the blue *Neopolitan Crocus* differs only from the greatest Purple in the Flowers, are of a deep Sky colour, with a darker bottom : But the

Crocus plumatus purpureus, the purple feather'd *Crocus*, like the great Purple, but a little bigger and rounder pointed, the three outward Leaves of the lower of the same Colour, but feather'd with White on both sides, the inner Leaves thick, striped with white on a paler Purple on each side, the best of all other sorts yet known to us.

Crocus purpureus striatus minor } The lesser and greater
Crocus purpureus striatus major } Purple striped *Crocus*.

The lesser of a reddish Purple Colour, veined through every Leaf, on both sides with a deeper Purple. The greater, like the greater Purple ; with three great Stripes down the Backs of the three most Leaves of a deeper Purple, and something lighter on the inside, as are the three inner Leaves so, but striped on the Backs near the bottom.

Crocus purpureus flammeus major, the great Purple and *Crocus*, hath fresher green Leaves than the other

other Purple middle siz'd Flowers, whitest pale Purple on the outside, and deeper on the inside striped and flamed throughout each Leaf, keep the Seeds of this sort, which gives good Seed, and those sown good Varieties: then there is

Crocus Luteus sive Mæsiacus: The yellow Crocus common.

Crocus Luteus maximus: The greatest yellow Crocus.

Crocus Flavius striatus, The yellow striped Crocus. Which have been valuable, but not now, therefore not worth the Description; but

Crocus Luteus versicolor: The Cloth of Gold Crocus is not so common as to be rejected, it being of a different Colour from the rest, and fit for mixing with them, having short whitish green Leaves, fair yellow Flowers, with three Purple Stripe on the Backs of the three utmost Leaves, the rest are all yellow, bearing two or three Flowers from one root, their Roots differing from others in their being cover'd with a hard netted Peeling or Shell, these are to be planted, intermix'd on the Edge of your Borders round your Garden, and make pleasant shew before other Flowers appear; and are the choicest of the Spring Crocus's, for those that blow in Autumn shall all in their Season be described; after these Flowers are gone the Seed succeed, being small and round, in a three square some more roundish Husk, of a yellowish red Colour, just above Ground, which when found ripe gather and keep in the Husks to sow in September in light and rich Ground, transplanting them the Year after into such like Soil as before sowed, but place them not too thick, 'twill encourage their better marking: their Roots are small round and flat, cover'd with a Russet Coat, all the afore mention'd Crocus's my Garden is plentifully store with, as well as with the Mezerions.

M A R C H.

Primroses.

Primula veris, Primrose, viz. the double pale Yellow, a pretty Flower, though too common : Double Green Primrose, another, the outward Leaves Green, with a small pale yellow Flower in the midst : A single yellow Primrose, with the hose divided into fine long narrow Points or Spurs, which I but lately had, and find no where described, only valuable for the rarity of the hose,

The red Primrose, of the Shape of the Field Primrose, of which very many diversities in Colours, some deeper, others lighter, from blood Red, to pale Pink Colour, some of a bluish Rose Colour, sadder and paler; some of a Brick Colour, Dove Colour, Buff and Hair Colour, which have been raised from Seeds: as also

The fair Red Primrose, a pleasant Flower, of a beautiful rich shining Velvet red Colour, with a yellow Star in the bottom, as all the rest have.

The Scarlet Primrose, amongst the single ones, the most esteemable, being of a bright Scarlet Colour.

Red Primrose, hose in hose, that is, upon every talk two Flowers ingeminated, or growing one within the other, several sorts, some deeper, some paler, differing either in Size, Fashion, or colour. The best of these sorts are some that I have, and never saw elsewhere; large Flowers of deeper and lighter Purple, fine yellow Eye, each eaf of the lowermost Flower, having a large ripe of Cream Colour through the middle.

Double red Primrose, of which I have only heard the Name, but think there is no such thing supposing, some last Winter bestowed on me by great lover of Rarities, in this kind. (Mr. John Wood of Shrewsbury). the Root bearing many Flowers very double, seldom blowing out well, and the Colour

Colour but of a dull Horse-Flesh hue, which tho' a Rarity, wants the Accomplishment of the Colour of the fair Red Primrose, had it but that Addition, and of blowing well, 'twou'd be the only Flower for esteem, expected from these kinds, and give ample Satisfaction for sowing their Seeds.

Cowslips, hose in hose, many of a Stalk, of the common Colour.

Double Cowslip is bigger than the common Kind, thick and double.

Double green Cowslip, very double, and rarest of the three.

There is the single green one, the tufted one and Cowslip with jagged hose, but not valuable.

Red Cowslip, or Oxslip, of several sorts, shaped like those in the Field, but of several Colours deeper and lighter.

There is the Orange colour'd Cowslips, the Leaves edged with Cinnamon Colour, somewhat redder on the outside.

Some of a fine Scarlet Colour, but the chiefest of them is the deep Scarlet, very double, to which with which is the Red Cowslip, hose in hose, and as many Flowers on a Stalk as the rest, large Flowers, and large yellow starry Eyes, of these several Varieties, in deeper and lighter Colours some like to Velvet. Many sorts of these were raised lately from Seeds, and given me by that industrious rare Florist, my truly worthy (to be esteem'd ingenious) Friend, Peter Egerton, Esq; of Boughton, near Chester. These Flowers last named, must often change their Earth, or they will degenerate and come single: sow your Seeds in September, in a Bed of good Earth, they will come up at Spring.

Hepaticas.

Hepatica nobilis, Noble Liverwort, of two sorts single and double, of each lighter and darker, blue and white.

Single

Single Hepatica's, as also the double, their Flowers come up before their Leaves, amongst their old Stalks and Leaves, upon Stalks an Hands rea'dth high, but small and weak, composed of bout seven small pointed Leaves of deeper, i. e. edder and paler Peach Colour. Another of the same shape, of a light blue Watchet. Another Milk White; the Leaves rise at first folded, but after opening themselves, are divided at the Edges in three parts, each standing on a particular Stalk, as high as the Flowers, a black stringy Root.

The Double Hepatica's, These small Flowers differ from the single ones, not in Colour, but only the double blue is of a more lustrous and deeper Dye. The double White hath fresher and smaller green leaves than the rest; Snow White, and as thick and double as the Peach or blue coloured, but are rarely met withal, and therefore more regarded, yet all of them the prettiest Beauties the Spring, at her first Approach, exposes to our view. The single sort of them, valued for the Seeds they bear; from which being sown, Varieties are expected; they must be planted in rich well dunged soil, they are increased by parting their Roots, then grown into several Heads. Their Seeds to be sowed in August in Cases, or least exposed Beds to the cold Winds and Frost.

Fail not, when the single Kinds have near lost their Beauty, to tye up the Stalks bearing Flowers to a small Stick, thrust in the Ground, to prevent the Seed Vessels falling to the Ground, and either rotting the little Pods before the Seed ripen, or your losing the Seed out of them when ripe, at least the best of it before you are aware.

These are the prettiest Beauties of the Spring,
Cloath'd in red-white Ultramarine mantling.

MARCH, APRIL.

Hyacinths, are bulbous rooted, with many flat Fibres under them; from whence spring five or six Leaves of a light Green, though at first reddish; they are gutter'd on the upper side: Of these there are the

Hyacinthus Muscari flore flavo, the yellow Muscary or Musk-Grape Flower, with a long round Root, from whence a weakish Stalk, headed with many Flowers, like little Bottles, of a fair yellow Colour, and muskish Scent.

Muscari flore Cineritio, like the last, but lesser and paler Leaves; the Flowers of a faint Ash Colour as sweet if not sweeter than the former.

Muscari flore rubro, the Red Muscary, with Flowers of a pale bleak White, and of a strong Musky Scent.

Hyacinthus purpureus. { fair hair'd,
comosus ramosus. { elegantior branch'd.
 { fair curl'd hair'd,

The first hath broader Leaves than any of the former, standing up, but hollow like the rest, the Stalk near half a Yard high, branched on every side, with many Tufts at the Ends, of a dairry Purple.

The second, like the other, only the Flowers consists of a Bush of many Branches, divided into divers long curled Threds or Hairs, whence its Name, the Flower and top of the Stalk, of a fine bright murry Purple, a fine strange Flower.

Hyacinthus stellatus. { flore albo,
major Peruanus, { flore carneo.

The great starry Hyacinth of Peru, like the Muscarine Root and Leaves, whence a short Stalk from the middle whereof to the top upon long foot Stalks, many blue Flowers, Star-like, with some blue Threds, hung with yellow Pendant standing about middle Head.

The white, lesser than the former, leaves lighter green. The flowers white, with a shew of blush at the bottom.

The blush, like the other, but the Flower of a fine purplish blush colour.

Hyacinthus stellatus. Lilifolio, & radice cerulea. The blue lily-leav'd starry Hyacinth, the root like that of the white lily, but smaller and longer, thence leaves broad and short, the stalk, a foot high, bearing many star-like flowers of a light blue colour, with six short leaves in the middle, standing like a Cup: Of this kind two other sorts, differing only from the former in that the one is white, the other blush, but flowers not till May, the others sooner.

The roots of these loose not their fibres, therefore not endure long out of the earth, nor to have their fibres broken when removed, and this is to be done in August, but the most rare is

Hyacinthus Indicus tuberosa radice: The great Indian tuberose rooted Hyacinth, a thick knobbed root, fashion'd into several Heads, with many fibres underneath it; hence rise several strong stalks, and tall, set with several fair, long and broad green leaves, joined at the bottom, close to the stalk, where they are biggest, diminishing even to the top gradually, where stand many flowers fair and large, of six white leaves, spreading open like those of the white Daffodil, with some short threds in the middle, strong and sweetly scented: there is a smaller kind, and differs only in that; but this Hyacinth is yearly to be taken up in April, and the roots carefully parted, lest the great fibres be bruised or broken, and thus replanted, let the bottom of the Pot be rich earth, the middle natural fæth earth, in which place your root and distended fibres, covering them with some of the same earth, then fill up the pot with the same rank earth, as laid at the bot-

tom to nourish the fibres, sink the pot into a hot bed that begins to languish in its heat, let it there abide without watering till the roots spring, then take it out and place it under a South Wall, watering it in dry weather, house it in September, and preserve it from wet and cold, the fresh leaner earth about the root makes it apter to bear, and rank earth to off set: plant your Muscary in a warm place, and defend it from Winters cold.

	<i>cæruleus</i>	<i>a.</i>	sky	
<i>Hyacinthus</i>	<i>maenius</i>			grape
<i>Botroides</i>	<i>flare albo</i>	white		flower
	<i>flare rubente</i>	blush		
	<i>ramosus</i>	branched		

The first of these, the sky-coloured grape-flower cometh up with three green leaves, sometimes four, and gutter'd like the former, from a round white root, a stalk about half a foot high, bearing many flowers, set together like a small bunch of grapes; in form like the Muscary, but lesser, of fine pale blue or sky colour, of a soft sweet scent.

The white like the former. The blush bigger in all its parts, with flowers of a pale bleak blush colour.

The branched differs, in that the flowers grow along the stalk in branches, of a blue colour, and bigger in flowers, stalks, leaves and roots. But I shall next speak of the more to be preferred Oriental Hyacinths. As first

Zumbul Indi. The great Oriental Hyacinth, that cometh up with a spled stalk, broad long green leaves, bearing on a strong stalk, many fair long bluish purple flowers, opening into six small leaves, turning back again, as all the Orientals do, the root big, round, covered with a reddish purple Coat: Of this kind, one beareth double flowers, and many that I shall not insist on, some but name, chiefly differing in the colour of the flowers:

flowers : Some of a pale deeper blue, with stripes down the backs of the leaves of the flowers : Some wholly white, others of a fine blush, their roots losing their fibres, may as the Tulips be taken up and kept dry, causing them to be more respected, having all a sweetish scent.

The Celestial Hyacinth, of a pale sky or blue colour, like the Zumbul Indi, but bigger in all its parts, often coming up with two stalks, each bearing many large flowers.

Hyacinthus Orientalis brumalis, white early Hyacinth.

Hyacinthus Orientalis flore pleno cæruleo, fair double blue Hyacinth.

Hyacinthus Orientalis candidus flore pleno, pure white double Ori.

Hyacinthus stellatus flore cinereo. Ash-colour starry Hyacinth.

Hyacinthus stellatus vulgaris, common blue starry Hyacinth.

Hyacinthus stellatus flore albo, the white starry Hyacinth.

Hyacinthus stellatus precox, the early blue starry Hyacinth.

There is one of the last kind that beareth white flowers, another much rarer than any of this kind, the flowers being as large as of the first blue, strong lusty flowers, of a fine blush-colour, these sorts of flowers in the beginning of March.

The great Oriental Hyacinth, betimes in March, the Purple early winter Hyacinth, beginning of February, the other Oriental Hyacinths, single and double flower in the end of March, or beginning of April, the starry Hyacinth that is ash-colour'd or light blue in April, the other starry Hyacinths in the beginning of March, the grape Hyacinths flower in April, but all of them earlier or later, as the Winter's severities deter, or Spring's forwardness invite to shew their faces: Most of

these flowers are hardy, and require but small attendance, most of them bear seeds, which being sown in September, like as you will find directions for Tulips, will produce new diversities: The choicest of these named, and that a Florist may not be without, Are

The fair double blue, double white Oriental.

The Cælestial, white and blush starry Hyacinths, though the others are pretty Diversions, not much valued.

*Apollo's Zephryus beloved Boy
Fair Hyacinthus, subject of their Toy,
By an unlucky chance Apollo slew,
And Zeph'rus breath into this flower blew,
As lov'd by many, so many Colours have,
Some blue caus'd by the Crush Apollo gave ;
Some white, declaring of its Innocence,
Some blushing that its change proceeded thence.
Each smelling sweet of Zeph'rus last Kiss :
Nothing 'gainst fate sufficient armour is.
Thus moralizing Mortals, here below,
By Divine Strokes we all should sweeter grow.*

NARCISSUS

Next to the Hyacinths appear the Daffodils, some of which deserve entertainment in your Garden, to be placed in your borders next your Walls, or under Pales, and though in shady Places prosper well, being hardy plants, and great increasers, most of them blowing early, of great variety, some single, some double, some bearing many flowers on a stalk, some white, some straw-colour, some lighter and darker yellow, those fit for a Florist are these that follow, having round roots enclosed in brown skins (for to yellow faces seldom better colour'd appertain) whence rise sometimes two, three, or four long, but narrowish leaves of greyish green colour with stalks,

sometimes

sometimes one foot and a half, or two foot high at the top, whereof out of a thin husk comes flowers, all having their heads, either single, or double, two, three, four, five or more.

Narcissus non pareil, the incomparable Daffodil, with a single flower of six pale yellow large leaves, roundish points, with a deeper yellow cup in the middle, its edges indented.

Narcissus non pareil flore, five chalice pleno, with a double flower, or cup, the out-leaves like the last, but the middle very large, thick, and double, of longer pale yellow leaves, the shorter and deeper yellow cup, broken and mix'd amongst them, forming a large and beautiful flower, it being pity 'tis so great an increaser.

Narcissus Gallicus major flore pleno, the great double French Daffodil, hath shorter leaves and stalks than the former, bearing one fair double flower, of pointed leaves, crowded so confusedly together, and so thin, that rainy weather makes them stick one to another, and never open, but come a fair flower, if not so prejudiced by wet, of a pale yellow colour, almost white.

Narcissus Gallicus minor flore pleno, the lesser double French Daffodil, bears on a weak stalk, one fine double flower, of sharp pointed leaves, lying over one another, shorter by degrees to the middle, like a star with six points, of a yellower colour than the former; yet pale, and opens finely.

Narcissus albus flore pleno virginianus, the double white Daffodil of *Virginia*, rises from between two small green leaves, a stalk half a foot high, bearing a fair double white flower, formed like the last, but from the middle comes a small long white fork, and adds to its beauty: This endures not the Winters severities; but must be set in a warm place.

Narcissus albus multiplex, the double white Daffodil needs no description, being so common.

These are the best kinds of legitimate Daffodils bearing one Flower on a stalk, flowering in *March* and *April*: The next following are those that bear many flowers on a stalk, but the flowers single.

Narcissus Africanus aureus major: the great yellow Daffodil of *Africa*, the best of all single ones with many flowers on a stalk, greener and longer leaves than the other, on a stalk shorter than the leaves (if the root old) ten or twelve large fair shining yellow coloured flowers, with large cups, of deeper yellow, very sweet scented, a noble plant.

Narcissus Sulphureus major, the great Brimstone colour Daffodil, narrower leaves, but as long as the last, bearing four or five flowers on a stalk, bright Limon colour'd, at first opening a round Saffron colour'd cup, but after blown a while the flower turns to a sullen Brimstone colour, the cup paler, sweet like the former, worth a Florists choice.

Narcissus Narbonensis sive medio Luteus, the French Daffodil, white leaves and yellow cup, softer scented, bearing eight or ten flowers on a stalk.

Narcissus natus albus polyanthus; all white Daffodil with many flowers, like the last but flower and cup all white, of these there's a lesser and greater, the greater of most value.

Next follows the many flowr'd Daffs that are double, as

Narcissus Cyprus flore pleno polyanthus. The double yellow Daffodil of *Cyprus*, with many flowers, bearing four or five small double pale yellower flowers, strong scented, this is tender, and must be defended from Winter frost.

Narcissus medio Luteus corona duplci, the Turkey Daffodils, with a double Crown, bearing four or five small milk white flowers, with a double yellow cup, of many small short yellow leaves, exceeding sweet, but not so tender as the last.

Narcis. Chalcedonicus flore pleno polyanthus, the double Daffodil of Constantinople, with many flowers, like the last, in leaf and stalk, bearing four or five double white flowers, their leaves standing disorderly, having many pieces of yellow cups amongst them; there's another whose Cup leaves are edged with Purple, both fine flowers.

The Junquils, or rush Daffodil comes next in course, being true Daffodils.

Narcissus juncifolius Albus, the white Junquil, hath a small round blackish root; whence springs three or four small long rush-like green leaves, stalk a foot high, bearing three or four little flowers of six white leaves, round cup in the middle of the same colour: There is another like this, but the leaves turn back again: Another of the same fashion, but of a Gold yellow colour: A third turning back, the flower pale yellow, cup white: A fourth having the flower white, the cup yellow.

Narcissus juncifolius Luteus flore magno chalice, the Quinquillia, or rush Daffodil, with a great Cup, is bigger in all the parts than any of the former, seldom more flowers than three on a stalk, therefore larger than in any of the rush Daffs, outer leaves yellow, turning something towards the Cup, which is big, proportionable to the leaves of the flower, but of a deeper yellow colour.

Narcissus juncifolius Luteus flore pleno, the double Junq. or rush Daffodil, in all parts like the common one, only the flower of these are thick and double, of several rows of leaves, with the pieces of their Cups betwixt every row of bigger leaves, all of a fair yellow colour.

There are some Indian Daffodils, with many Lily-like reddish flowers on a stalk, some blush flowers, another scarlet root and flower, others purplish, but shall be no farther noticed, since not to be courted to abide on too Northern a Climate.

I shall next mention the great Sea Daffodil, and then pass to the bastard Daffodils.

Narcissus Marinus, sive tertius Mathioli, the great Sea Daffodil, or *Mathiolus* his third Daffodil, hath a root far bigger than any of the rest, leaves generally six, of a whitish green, as thick and broad again as any other, but not so long as some of them: from their middle and sides comes up one, sometimes two or three great stalks, a foot high at the shortest, bearing at the top ten or twelve, sometimes more flowers on a stalk, each of six spread white leaves, with a white short cup or crown in the middle, lying flat on the leaves, divided into six corners; thence cometh forth white threds turning up the ends, and some other white threds in the middle; tipt with yellow pendants, seldom springing till April, flowers not till May ends, or the beginning of June, this ought to be planted under a South Wall, and needs no removing of twenty Years; if at any time, set again presently.

Pseudo Narcissus aureus Hispanicus maximus, the great yellow Spanish bastard Daffodil, the root affects to be set deep in the Ground, whence springs many thick leaves and stiff, of a grayish green colour, stalk three foot high, bearing one large yellow flower, standing forth from the stalk, of six short, yet something broad leaves, and a great trunk in the middle, a little crumpled, wide open at the Mouth, turning up the Brims.

Pseudo Narcissus Hispanicus flore albo major, the great white Spanish Bastard Daffodil, less, in all its parts, than the former yellow one, bearing one Milk white flower hanging down the head, of the fashion of the former; there are two white Spanish ones of this kind more, but are lesser.

Pseudo Narcissus Maximus flore pleno, the greatest double Bastard Daffodil, or *Tradescens* double Daffodil, holding the Preheminence of all of this kind,

kind, being the biggest, doubtless best formed of all the double Daffodils, a great round root, with a brown coat, that throws up four or five pretty large leaves, but not very long, of a whitish green stalk, about a foot high, bearing a fair great flower largely spred open, containing a multitude of small pale yellow leaves, and near as many larger, of a deep yellow colour, growing in rows one under another, shorter and shorter by degrees, to the middle of the flower.

Pseudo Narcissus Major flore pleno, Tuggees great double Bastard Daffodil, in all parts like the last, but not so well spread open, nor the Cups broken into such good Partings, fashion'd like

Pseudo Narcissus Minor flore pleno, the lesser Bastard Daffodil, known chiefly by the Name of Wilmot's Daffodil, of a longer shape, tho' lesser flower, seldom opening alike, having a great double trunk, in some unbroken, in others half broken, and throwing it self among the other leaves: There's

Pseudo Narcissus flore pleno Minimus, the least double Bastard Daffodil, or Perkinson's double Daffodil, like the last, but lesser, and of a greenish yellow.

Pseudo Narcissus Anglicus flore pleno, the double English Bastard Daffodil, the flower double, of pale yellow outer leaves; parts of the trunk deeper yellow, divided in several rows, one within another, sometimes the trunk only double, and some parts, or sides of the flower, of a greenish yellow.

Pseudo Narcissus angusti folii aureus multiplex, the golden double narrow leav'd Daffodil, bears one double flower, of six yellow outer leaves, and many smaller, of a deeper yellow, thick set together in the middle, pointing forth, different from all the rest, as rare and prizable as any.

Pseudo Narcissus Junci folii albus, white Bastard Junquilia, or rush Daffodil, from two or three

Large green leaves, not so round as those formerly mention'd, rises a stalk about a foot high, bearing one small white flower, of six small and short leaves, standing about the trunk, which is long, and very wide, open at the briins, the outmost small leaves a little greenish, the great trunks Milk white.

Pseudo Narcissus Luteus Major, the great yellow Bastard rush Daffodil; differs only in that it is every way bigger, trunk longer and of a yellow colour, there is two or three of this kind, but differ only in their Bigness, and one flowering a Month later than the rest.

Daffodils in general are hardy, great increasers, tho' some of them are tender, as mention'd in their Description, and ought to be planted in good Earth and warm Place, as much as may be freed from the Winters Annoyance, most of them to be taken up in June, and kept dry till September, and then to be set as Mr. Wolricks Advises, or under Out-hedges of your Gardens, in Borders or Banks made for them: To make new Varieties, you must sow the Seeds of the best single ones, (for the double bear none) in September, in such places that they may stand two or three years e'er removed; and then in June taken up, but presently set again in good Ground, at convenient distances till they offer to your Eye, which deserve to abide or be thrown away: For if but two or three, nay but one Variety, your Pains not lost.

The Daffodils are by the Curious
(Whether Legitimate or spurious)
Accounted Beauties in their time,
Deserving notice in our Rhime.
But since 'tis here so poorly done,
Thy hang their Heads, ashamed to own
What so much flats their Reputation;
Such Limping-langaid Commendation:

*Left Honour loose; with yellow Jealousie
Fretting fall to the Earth and mourning dye.*

In this Month of *March*, Flowers the double Peach, of three or more rows of leaves of a reddish blush Colour, seldom succeeded by any Fruit.

A U R I C U L A' S.

Bear's Ears, Flowers so much now in Esteem (and well deserve it) for their Diversity of Colour and different Faces, each adding a new Grace to its kind, Nature sporting her self so in their various Complexions, that we are at a loss to sure Names to the several Dies they offer to our Description, either in their self Colours, strip'd or double Flowers, some of which are striped also, and declare their Worth, by the Prizes given for them, from one to two, three, four or five Pounds, &c a Root, each Year producing new Faces from the Seeds sowed of well chosen Flowers: The best way of performing thereof, not till now made Publick, shall be faithfully shew'd, after the Descriptions of these five Plants, as they as Flowers offer themselves to our view, dividing them into these sorts, Single, Self Colours; Single striped, Double self-colour'd, and Double striped Flowers: And first of the

single self colours, which as the rest have green thick leaves and broad, some longer, some shorter, some of a grass green, others lighter and meally, some smooth and plain on the edges, others downy and jagged, or purple edged; from the middle or sides of the leaves springing up the stalks, from four Inches, to a shaftal in height round and colour'd like the leaves, bearing at the top many flowers, shaped as the Cowslips, consisting

sisting of five small leaves, parted at the ends with a white Circle, or Eye in the middle, hollow down to the small Caps they stand in, wherein, when the flower's fallen, appear small round heads, with a prick in the middle, which contain the Seeds, that are small and brown, having a long, white, stringy Root, like that of the Primrose or Cowslip, that Original of these delicate Springs.

Luteo; The yellow *Auricula*, of which those only are esteemed, that bear the biggest Trusses, of the deepest yellow, largest and whitest Eyes, the rest not worth a Farthing, hence came the Leather-Coats still esteemed, as liver Colour with a grey Eye.

Hair colour, good truss, and eye several sorts,

Clove colour, great truss, indifferent eye, of the last there are larger and bigger flowers.

Willow colour, small eye.

Mouse colour, yellowish eye.

Cinnamon large flower, fine white eye,

Hair colour, lighter edges, good truss, and eye, of this sort several lighter and darker.

Greenish hair colour, or like Corn blossoms, large flower and truss, great white eye.

Light Tawney, fine white eye, many flowers in truss, a pretty Variety.

Albo, the white, of small esteem, only the Virgins milk, with a large Truss of white flowers, and whiter eye.

Auricula flore purpureo: The purple *Auricula*, of which several sorts, some deeper, some lighter, some bigger, some lesser, some good white eyes, others indifferent.

{ One The fair Downam (rais'd by a Divine of that Name) bearing many flowers, of a bright murrey, or reddish purple colour, with a white eye.

Tutor Goods purple, bearing a great Truss of many fair, rich, purple flowers, with a delicate white eye, that will not wash with rain, but abide so to the last, which many others will not do.

Mrs. Bug's fine purple, like the last, but that the great head of flowers stand more upright, of a deeper purple, and broader white eye.

Mr. Whitmore's purple, fair, and large great truss of flowers, of a lighter purple than the former, with fine white eyes.

Mr. Rea's purple, like in colour brighter, bearing more flowers, good eye.

Purple Fransway, a good flower, bearing a great truss of rich shining purple flowers, with a larger white eye than any of the rest.

The Black Imperial, and the Black Emperor, are such dark purples, that little difference them from black, with delicate snow white eyes, the only difference of these two is, that the last is the bigger in all its parts, and of other purples there is more diversities than I need name, or should, but that the

Blazing Star just now appears in view, the largest Leaf Flower of them all by much, of a very deep murrish Liver colour, with a snowy white eye, as big as the whole of another Flower.

{ Rubro sive coccineo, The red or Scarlet colour'd Auricula.

Mrs. Austin's Scarlet, bears a great truss of fine Scarlet Flowers, with Snow white eyes, yet the best of that kind. There are some of Mr. Jacob Roberts's raising, that are good Flowers, who keeps the Physick Garden in Oxford; there are others that are raised from Seeds of a Blood red; as

Mr.

Mr. Rea's deep scarlet, or rather blood red *Auricula*, bearing a great Truss of Flowers, with fair white Eyes. Some that are Crimson, others Carnation, Rose colour and Blushes, with several other Colours, the stranger the Colour, if with good white Eyes that will not wash, are of most value.

Come we now to the more ennobled *Auricula's*, enriched by their stripes, and begin with the eldest of them.

The Purple striped *Auricula*, small in all parts, on a weak low stalk, bears a head of four or five (seldom more) Purple Flowers striped with white.

The Purple and Limon colour, bigger and stronger than the last, on a stiff, tho' low stalk, bears a good Truss of Flowers, but hath no good Eye, yet well marked with Purple and Limon, but sometimes all yellow.

Deep Purple and Straw colour, white Eye, fine Flower.

Dull Flesh colour and Limon.

Liver colour, and Yellow broad stripes.

Blood colour streak'd with Yellow, good Eye.

Dark and Gold colour, indifferent Eye.

Dark and Gold colour, with the fair Eye.

Fine Violet and White.

Sky colour and White, finely striped, large Truss.

Scarlet and Gold colour, finely striped, good Eye, large Trus's, pert, upright, dain'y Flower.

Buff and Limon coloured striped, bad Eye.

Hair colour and Limon rarely striped, fine white eye, large truss and upright, but sometimes come all yellow.

Philomot, some stripes of Leather colour, bad Eye.

Dark Hair colour streaked with a lighter.

Needle work, pale Peach and white in smal streaks, weak stalk, and small head, there are some more Varieties, but let these suffice at present

Arrive we at last to the richest of these curious Flowers, the double self coloured, and the double striped, of the double self colours.

The double white, bearing but one Flower on a stalk.

The double yellow a large flower.

The double Leather-coat.

The double dark hair colour.

The double Chesnut colour, large Flower and Leaves well spread.

The double deep Philomot, lightning towards the bottom into Limon colour to the White of the Eye, large Flower, and indeed a fine one.

To close with the best last, there are two rare striped *Auricula's*, their price bespeaks them; the one at four, the other nearer five pound, and have been sold for twenty pound, as I have been informed; they may now be cheaper, and are in the Hands of my truly worthy Friend, *Peter Egerton*, of *Boughton*, near *Chester*, Esq; viz.

The double striped, Crimson and White.

The double very large and full of Leaves, Purple and Yellow, the two choicest Rarities in *Flora's Cabinet*.

These several sorts of *Auricula's* Flower, some few the latter end of *March*, the rest in *April*, and some of them again in the opposite Months to those mentioned, but the then Flowers more weak, and not so glorious.

They must be planted as to be shaded from the mid-day scorchings of the Sun, in a rich soil; the Composition is well rooted Neats dung, Flood-sands, or Brooks-sand, and willow Earth, that is, the rotten Dust of a moldered old willow Tree, these mixed and sifted to a fine Composition of Mold which they most delight in, and which the choicest of *Auricula's* may be allow'd for their Lodging: Courser bed of Earth may serve the Commoner sorts, which must be set afoot asunder, because

because of their spreading, and will endure all weathers ; but your best set in Pots or Boxes, that they may be shifted in the Summer into the shade, in the Winter into the Sun, and either transplanted into fresh mould every year, or in *August* when you divide the roots, take away some of the old, and put new mould to them : When you set them, open a wide hole, leaving a rising in the middle, place the root thereon, and spread every fibril round about it, as not to crush one another, they will the better draw their nourishment, and flourish accordingly ; then cover them with earth, and soundly douse them with water, which will save you much pains afterwards, needing no more unless in a very dry time ; preserve them as much as you may from winter's wet, if cold they endure well enough : But house them not, for they are better pleas'd with the open air, or the raising of new varieties ; after the flowers past, when the stalks begin to turn yellow, the seed at the top will be near ripe, therefore carefully observe the round seed vessel, if you find in it a small hole and black, gather it least the seeds fall out and be lost before you are aware : As soon as you see it thus ready, cut the stalks gently, that you flit not out the seed, the best being at the top and will fly away first, keeping the tops upright for that reason, tie them in that position together, with a paper loose about them, but fastned with the stalks at the bottom, that any seeds coming out, may be saved therein, an ounce of which being worth a pound of what is forced out : Set them up against a Sunny Window, tying them for security to the bars thereof, and what are not, the Sun will there ripen.

About the first day of *September*, having boxes of eight or ten inches deep, what square or length you please, proportion'd to the quantity of seed you have, fill them half full of fine sifted rich and light

light earth, rotted cow-dung and sandy earth, proportionably mixed, which gently prest down with a broad trowel, leaving its surface smooth, on which sift thro' a fine sieve, willow earth, a finger and half or more thick, as equal as you can, leaving it light and un-prested, then having separated your seeds from their husks or crumbeds, with a sieve that seeds will but just pass through, you may wait for a drizzling or small rain, sow your seeds in your prepared boxes or cases, or pots, and set them out in such rain, without covering them with any earth, for the rain will drive the seeds as far as necessary into the fine sifted light mould, always observing in what seeds soever, the smaller it is, the finer the earth must be that it is sowed in, and that they may be rather choaked or buried by too much covering, than receive prejudice by none at all, which caution none yet have publisht in *Auricula's*, a fault by which many, as well as my self, have lost both our time, seeds, pains, and expectations. After you have thus sown your *Auricula* seeds, let them stand all winter in a free air and sun, at the beginning of *April* remove them into the shades, for then they will begin to spring and peep, at which time one hot Gleam of the Sun destroys them; let them continue so posited, give them some gentle waterings, till they arrive to some considerable bigness, then transplant those of them that grow too thick, but dextrously into a prepared bed for them half a foot a sunder, or eight inches, where they ought to remain till they come to bear flowers, the rest may continue in your boxes till the time you intend to sow more in their places, after the former directions, some will bear by that time, the rest the spring following; be sure the ground you transplant them in be rich and good, and that your expectations may not be frustrated, let your seeds sown be gathered from good flowers, such that have good white eyes that will not wash (let the

the other colours be what they will except yellow) and your hopes may be the higher; if in their flowing any new faces appear, your pains are rewarded, the rest that derogate are only fit for pleasing small friends, or perhaps as good thrown away.

*See how the Bears ears in their several Dresses,
(That yet no Poet's Pen too high expresses.)*

*Each Head adorned with such rich attire, (admire.
Which Fools and Clouns may slight, whilst skill'd ad-
Their Gold, theis Purples, Scarlets, crimson dies,
Their dark and lighter hair'd Diversities.*

*With all their pretty shades and Ornamentes,
Their parti-colour'd Coats and pleasing Scents.*

Gold-laid on scarlet, Silver on the blue

With sparkling Eyes to take the Eyes of you.

*Mixt Colours, many more to please that sense,
Other with rich and great magnificence;*

*In double Ruffs, with Gold and Siluer laced,
On purple crimson, and so neatly placed;*

*Ransack Flora's Wardrobes, none sure can bring,
More taking Ornamentes t' adorn the Spring.*

*Dens Caninus, Dog's Tooth, or Dog's Tooth's
Violet, it's spotted roots and leaves manifest it a
kind of Satyrian, but of more beauty and rarity,
the stalk half a foot high, bearing one flower, hang-
ing down the head, with six narrow long leaves,
which like the Cyclaman turn up again to the
stalks, shewing a three forked stile of white colours,
beset with six chives, tipt with purple pendants,
rooted long and white, like a dog's tooth, whence
so named, of which there is these soots.*

*Dens Caninus Flore ablo, Dog's Tooth, with a
white flower.*

Dens Caninus Flore purpurascente, with a purple flower.

*Dens Caninus Flore rubro, Dog's Tooth, with a red
flower.*

*Dens Caninus Flore luteo, Dog's Tooth with a
yellow flower, and deserves our entertainment,
flowring in the end of March, or beginning of April:*

pril : They effect not a dunged soil, but good fresh earth, and therein to be planted in *August*, e'er they put forth new fibres, for tho' they lose the old, they quickly recover new ones ; therefore keep them not long out of the ground, and when set, defend them from Rain a fortnight, for much will rot and moil them ; they are very slow encroasters, and but seldom with us.

A P R I L.

Auricula flore cœruleo folio Boraginis.

The Burrage leav'd blue *Auricula* hath rough hairy leaves, spread on the ground like Burrage, but much lesser, and rent in the sides in some places, among which rises up one, two, or more ; brown hairy stalks, five or six inches high, each bearing at the top three or four flowers of five leaves, large, sharp pointed, of a fair, rich, blue colour, some small yellow threads in the middle, the root long and brownish, with many small fibres : 'Tis a tender plant, impatient of cold, must be planted in a pot, and handled as the *Flos Cardinalis* is directed to be ordered in the latter end of what is described under the Title *June*.

Cortusa Matthioli, Bear's Ear Sanicle springs up with folded leaves, openings are fair and broad, cut in divisions, nicked about the edges, a little hairy, dark green on the upper, but whiter on the other side, whence rises one or two naked stalks, five or six inches high, bearing at the tops divers small flowers like *Auricula*'s, but hang their heads, of a dark purple, with a small white eye, and some threds in the middle, seedling like *Auricula*'s, the root a thick tuft of small whitish strings fastned to a head, the leaves perish, and renew at spring, 'tis raised by seed, set in a pot, and ordered in the winter as the last.

Corona Imperialis, the Crown Imperial, of which tho'

tho' Mr. Woldridge gives his opinion in these Words, they are but dull flowers.

There is no found Florist of his Judgment, it being the most stately majestically graceful of any plant in being. It hath a large round yellow root (scenting like a Fox) from whence springs a strong tall stalk, adorned up to the middle thereof, with long shining green leaves, from thence to the top (Scepter-like) is naked, bearing there a tuft of smaller green leaves, under them seven, eight, nine or ten flowers, according to the age of the root, hanging down round about the stalk, each flower fashion'd like a Lilly, consisting of six leaves on the dark stalks, of an orange colour, with deeper coloured veins on the out side, on that part next the stalk, are eminences or branches, each leaf one, containing in the inside of them drops of sweet tasted clear water, pearl like, each flower in the middle, having a ~~stipe~~ compassed with six white chives, and tipt with yellow pendent, upon a stalk of the same colour.

Flore multiplici, The double Crown Imperial, differing only in the doubleness of the flower from the last, having constantly fifteen or more leaves in a flower, as many flowers in the head, and longer lasting than the single one, the tuft on the top bigger, the single one is common, yet no dull flower; this is of more esteem, and a gallant plant, deserving it; a good encreaser.

Flore luteo, the yellow Crown Imperial, differing only from the first described single one, in its flowers, being of a fair yellow colour, on a stalk green as its leaves, by which 'tis known in its coming up, this is a tenderer plant than the other, and more rare and esteemable, a very slow encrease, I have one as double of this kind, as the double Orange-colour'd one, which must be the rarest of its species.

Though

Though this year from an old root that bore constantly, single Orange coloured flowers came some of them double, and others striped with yellow, from the seed of which I doubt not but to raise some fine variety.

These flowers in the end of *March*, and beginning of *April*; they are encreased by off-ssets that yearly come from the old roots, which lose their fibres as often as may be taken up after the stalks are dried down, which will be in *June*, and kept out of the ground till *August*, at which time they must be set again; the double Orange-coloured and the yellow, shew finely intermixed, and very well become the middle of a flower-pot.

The double bear seeds, and from the common single one small hopes, the seeds of the yellow when attainable (for 'tis a nice plant, seldom offsetting, and as seldom seeding) give the greatest expectations when sown of new varieties.

*Great stately Plant of most Majestick Form,
The Gardens of the Ingenious dost adorn,
That King-like stands superiour to the rest,
Esteemed right, by a right knowing breast,
Crowned with thy own worth as well as Flowers,
Detracting Pens ne'er pierce thy regal Towers.
But their discretion, whilst they are speaking things,
Are mean, of Crowned Flowers as well as Kings.*

In this month of *April*, appears the double flowered Cherry in Blossom, graft this and the Flanders cluster Cherry on the same stock, to which set and spread against a wall, each mixed will shew well, and create wonder in some.

Syringa laciniatis foliis, five gelsiminum Persicum:
The blue *Syringa*, with cut leaves, or *Persian Jas-*
mine in this season flowers, it comes up with many
small, woody branches beset with fine green leaves,
small, long, cut in, and divided almost to the
middle rib, some into three small leaves on a side,
and

and a larger at the point, others into two, some but one on each side, and the bigger at the end of the branches come forth the flowers, many together, fashion'd like those of the ordinary blue *Syringa* or *Lelac*, but smaller, and of a finer purplish blue colour, and better scented, and is increased by laying down the branches, or by cuttings apt enough to root and thrive.

Lylack sive Syringa Flore cæruleo: The blue *Syringa* or Pipe tree, is too common to describe it, but there are other kinds of it that are worth our notice and collection, viz. that which is snow white: another silver colour, i.e. white, with a light wash of blue; the last with fair purple coloured flowers, growing more upright, bearing more, and fairer flowers on one branch than any of the former, all flowering in this month, they must yearly be discharged of their suckers, least they choak the Tree and kill it, or cause it not to bring forth flowers; they are all hardy plants, except the white which is more tender, and would be planted against a Wall.

Hypericum frutex: Woody Saint John's wort, hath two hundred and three, or more woody stalks, rising about a yard high, beset at certain distances, with tufts of small green leaves, and amongst them in the end of this month, many small flowers, white and a little purple in the middle, a pretty plant, endures the Winter, and is increased by layers.

Laurustinus: The wild bay spread on a wall, grows five or six foot high, full of branches, at every joint two smooth longish dark green coloured leaves, at the top of the branches come forth great tufts of small white flowers, with bluish edges, succeeded by small blue berries wherein the seeds are contained, there's another called *Laurustinus Folio glabro*, differs only from the other, in that the leaves are larger, of a brighter green,

fairer flowers, bigger and whiter than the former.

Laurustinus Lusitanica, The wild Bay of Portugal, hath Leaves harder, fuller of Veins, of a brown green colour, the flowers inclining to purple, the berries like, but smaller than the former, I place these in this Month, because now in their greatest beauty, tho' they flower not till Winter.

Ornithogalum Luteum, The yellow Star of Bethlehem, rises at first with one long round greenish Leaf, which opening a little above the ground, yieldeth another small Leaf shorter than the first, whence rises a stalk four or five inches high, bearing at the top four or five small Leaves, and among them four or five small yellow star-like flowers, a small greenish line down the back of the leaves, and some small reddish threds in the middle small, round, white and clear root, tho' each year loses it fibres, yet will not abide but little time out of the ground; they may be set amongst other tender roots that require covering and defence from frosts in winter, but not so tender as the Arabian or Ethiopian.

Caltha Palustris flore pleno, The double Marsh Marigold, is that is called Water-boot, plentiful in wet grounds. only the flowers of this are thick and double, of an excellent Gold yellow colour, strong roots and prosper well in Gardens, flowering in this month.

April, May.

Tulipa, the Tulip, of which so many Diversities that it were an endless piece of Work to recite and describe them all, I shall therefore give you that I may come in as small a Volume as possible) ut the Names and Descriptions of some few of the best (having an hundred sorts) beginning with the Precoces, or early blowing Tulips, leaving ut the Edgers, which are of least note.

Florisante,

Florisante, Low flower, Pale Horse-flesh colour marked with some Crimson and pale Yellow, which at length turns white, the Bottom and Tamis blue, every one knows the shapes of a Tulip which saves me the labour of giving the Form.

Blindenburg, middle siz'd, tops of the Leaves of a Pease Blossom colour, the sides white, yellow Tamis.

General Molwilck, well marked with Coronation and white pale Yellow Tamis.

Morillion Cramosine, a delicate flower, of a bright Crimson, or rather Scarlet and pure White, rarely striped, and well parted, Bottom and Tamis pale Yellow.

Perishot, of a fair shining bluish red colour, and often well marked with white, but inconstant, the Bottom white, Tamis pale yellow.

Fair Ann, round pointed Leaves of Claret Wine colour, marked with great flakes of white Bottoms and Tamis as the *Perishot*.

Omen, fair large and well formed flower of pale Rose colour, many Veins of Crimson, Garden great stripes of white, Bottom and Tamis blue.

Galatea, bright Gredaline and white striped bottom and Tamis pale yellow.

Superintendant, fair and large flower well marked with violet, purple, and good white, pale yellow bottom and Tamis.

Aurora, red and white variable marked, the bottom and Tamis pale yellow, good flower.

Gilden blooms, pale red, marked with some stripes of Gold colour through the Leaves, bottom and Tamis yellow.

Alcetus, narrow Leaves, good purple, well striped with good white bottom and Tamis of blue purple.

Medias.

Of the middle flowering Tulips only some of the best, viz.

General Essex, Orange colour striped with yellow, bottom and Tamis dark purple.

Pluto, Of a sooty Orange colour, variably marked with lighter and darker yellow, bottom sad green, bluish Tamis.

Agot Robin Paragon, of a sullen red, well marked with dun colour crimson and white, bottom whitish, black Tamis.

Royal Tudor, of a sad red colour, whipt about the edges with crimson, and striped with pale yellow, bottom and Tamis black.

Cardinal Elambiant, pale scarlet, well marked with white, bottom and Tamis blue.

Morillon de Anvers, pale scarlet and pale yellow.

Bel Brune, dark brown crimson, well marked and striped with white, bottom pale yellow, and large rusty Tamis.

Susanna, bright carnation and snow white, finely veined, bottom white, pale greenish Tamis.

Passe Belliene, carnation, some greddeline and much white, well parted and placed, bottom and Tamis blue.

Camusetia, large flower, carnation, greddeline and white, the well marking of this flower makes the bottom white, tho' the Tamis blue.

Paragon Blackburn, tall flower, broad, yet sharp pointed leaves of a light carnation colour, marked with deeper red, and striped with white bottom and Tamis blue.

Passe Rosie, pale rose colour, well marked with crimson and some veins of straw colour, bottom and Tamis pale yellow.

Chimney Sweeper, of a dark blackish red colour, with a larger round whitish bottom, from whence it en comes striped, pale yellow Tamis.

The Witch, as near as may be to black, being of so sullen a dark red, the bottom large, of a perfect black sattin colour, encompassed with a small circle of yellow; the Tamis party per pale, black and yellow.

Cedonulli, of a deep bluish carnation, marked with crimson, some greddeline, and white bottom, and Tamis blue.

Lanscar Bole, bright carnation, rarely agorted and striped with greddeline, and white bottom, and Tamis blue.

Parrot, half folded leaves, with greenish middles and whitish edges, yellow bottom, whitish Tamis, this as all the Parrots grow tall and strong.

Rich Parrot, formed like the last, but rent in the sides, and with spurs, the middle of the leaf of a whitish green, growing by degrees to a dark brown colour, at the edges bottom and Tamis yellow.

The *Royal Parrot*, the strangest yet in being for form and colours, being in its leaves half folded, long spurs, at the first greenish and only tipt on the top of the leaves with rich scarlet, which as it opens spends it self up and down the leaves in small streaks, the three outmost leaves feathered up the back with green, the rest not, all hook'd or grump-back'd, and of a deep yellow or gold colour, standing in a strange form, the bottom and Tamis brown, no Tulip having scarlet, green, and yellow but this.

Agot Rampard, heavy sad *Isabella* colour, with some marks of crimson, and great stripes of yellow, dark bottom, large black Tamis.

Royal Shuttemaker, sharp pointed leaves, a little twining, curiously marked with bright flesh colour, deep scarlet, and pale yellow, bottom and Tamis black, encreased by an off-set coming out above the lowermost leaf.

Eagle, a fair flower, peach colour, pale greddeline, some deep crimson, and pure white pale bottom and Tamis.

Paragon

Paragon Florison, sharp pointed leaves finely striped and marked with *Isabella*; peach colour, and milk white.

Dianis, of a bright bluish carnation, striped and well marked with deep red and pure white, blue bottom, and purple Tamis.

Dianea, raised from the seeds of the *Diana*, by Mr. *Rea*, differing from it in that the leaves, being pure white, are edged and whip'd about, and the middle feather'd with a deep brown purple, the Tamis dark blue.

Princess Turgiana, well marked with two purples and much white, bottom blue, Tamis purple.

Ariana, of my Father-in-law Mr. *Rea's* raising from the seeds of the last: Of purer white from the first opening, and well marked with bigger and lesser stripes; and drops of bright crimson bottom and Tamis as the last.

Brown Duke of Brabant, marked with a brown and lighter purple; and striped with white, blue bottom and purple Tamis.

General Bole, agotted and variably marked with a darker and lighter reddish purple and good white, blue bottom, and purple Tamis.

Dorothea, of a deep brown purple, finely whip'd about the edges, and marked with a redder and lighter purple, and purer white bottom, and Tamis purple, an excellent flower.

Carolus, curiously marked and striped with shades of murry purple, and pure white through every thereof, blue bottom, purple Tamis.

Brown purple de marris, of a rich shining brown purple, and pure white, marked with great stripes to the middle of the leaves, blue bottom, and purple Tamis.

Minervia, delicately striped through each leaf with lighter and darker leather colour, divided to equal stripes of liver colour.

Bacchus-Bole, not tall, yet lusty and very large broad leav'd Flower, of sadder and lighter purple, and good white, equally divided, the three outermost leaves only edged with crimson; bluish bottom, dark purple Tamis; these two last the newest if not the best I have, tho' the

Agot Hammer, is a beautifuller Flower, of three fine setting off colours, pale greddeline, rich scarlet and pure white, most times well parted, striped and agotted, never running, bottom and Tamis blue.

Augustina Estoile, fine violet and white.

Tremontaine, flesh, pale yellow, and *Isabella* colour.

Proteus, deeper and lighter crimson, with pale yellow.

Amidone, pale yellow and cinnamon.

Brown George, sadder and lighter cinnamon, and pale yellow.

Clitus, dark yellow; crimson and hair colour.

Agot Bezar, deep Orange, light flesh colour, and pale yellow.

Memorables, of pale tan'd leather, sad purple, and bright yellow: These seven last and many others came from Modes or Self-colours.

Serotines, or late flow'ring Tulips.

Prince de la More, well marked with a deeper and lighter cinnamon, and pale yellow blue, bottom as black Tamis.

Sertione Zeabloom, low, weak stalked, Flower deep red, feather'd and marked with some greddeline, at the first pale yellow, which afterwards turns white, bottom and Tamis dark blue.

Gresound, low small flower, dark red, striped and feather'd with pale yellow; bottom dark greenish Tamis almost black.

Star of Venus, carnation, marked with pale yellow, which after turns white, bottom and Tamis blue.

Paragon Mullen, bright carnation, striped with white, bottom and Tamis blue.

Tenebres, strong Flower, deep red, vein'd with peach colour, pale yellow bottom, Tamis dark brown.

Those that are desirous of more Descriptions of Tulips, I refer to Mr. Rea's *Flora*; wherein he is ample enough, and had the largest Collection of any man in England, some of which I lost by being beyond Sea at his death, having added but three new ones since, tho' in July. Flowers and *Auricula's Ranunculus's* and *Anemones*: many diversities chiefly by the free Community of Peter Egerton, Esq; of Boughton near Chester: yet have as many more diversities of faces as here named; but will not promise you as good. The Title of the Book be-speaks Brevity, which I hope I shall use.

The later end of March, April, and May, the times of the flowering of these Beauties, which to continue them the longer over the heads of the best of them, I stick pretty strong hazle Rods into the Alies bended Archwise of such a height, that the Flowers may not reach them, about a foot distance, over which I lay a Tilt made of Cap Paper, so starched together, that it may be wide enough to reach the middle of each side, not above two yards long, with rods parted along the sides of this Paper Tilt, as in Maps to role it up, to each rod a string in the middle to tie the boughs over your Flowers to keep the wind from rising or lowering it off; rather have many of them than one too long, for it will be troublesome: The charge is as little as th: trouble in placing and unlacing it, being so light; and is a sufficient remove for them against the hot Salutes of the sun, or showers of Rain, that are both prejudicial to such their different, yet admirable complexions, and will preserve them in the height of their Beauty, which without, their Lustre, would

too too soon vanish, and they be forced by the Sun's violence to run from their colours.

But to bring them to this perfection: First, having obtain'd your roots, make your beds to lodge them in, of fresh light sandy sifted Earth: foot deep is sufficient, a yard square will contain thirty roots; distance them in their setting accordingly, placing them in the Earth about three or four inches deep (unless such as are designed to seed) sink them two inches lower, lest their stalks dry before their seed ripe; set not two flowers of the same colours together, keeping an account of your flowers names in their numbered places, as in your Bed so in your Book, thus or after this manner.

Sattin

Sattin.	Peliam.	Prince of Wales.	Turban.	Hart.
10	20	30	40	50
Pearl.	Bienvenu	Susanna.	Omen.	Marquess
9	19	29	39	49
Eagle.	Maria	Black- wich.	Envis.	Pluto.
8	18	28	38	48
Camuset.	Rich rot.	Dorothea	Holofern.	Perishot.
7	17	27	37	47
Nofte.	Diana.	Minerva.	Agot St. Dennis.	Carolus.
6	16	26	36	46
Dorile.	Prince de Ja more.	Grand- purple.	Agot Epa- cat.	Aurora.
5	15	25	35	45
Brabazon.	Phena.	Royal parot.	General Bob.	Amidore.
4	14	24	34	44
Gresound	Prelate.	Agothan- me.	Pallas.	Tenebris.
3	13	23	33	43
Clitus.	Pompeza.	Gedanole.	Artaban.	Galatea.
2	12	22	32	42
Morillon erimstone.	Bacchus Bole.	Turgiana	Paragon thulon.	Areana.
1	11	21	31	41

Then may you know what flower to expect in such a place, and when they are past flower, know what roots you take up, and dispose them accordingly, when they put forth their leaves, if any of them appear not, or their leaves fade, open the earth to the bottom to find its distemper, if the root be moist and squashy 'tis past hopes of remedy, but if hard, recoverable by applying dry sand and soot to it, but not to blow that year; and when you take it up, which you must as soon as the fibres are gone, be sure to keep it in something free from moisture till the season require it to be set again.

Your Tulip Roots set, being bulb roots need no watering, as all stringy roots do, nor any attendance but what before express; but when they begin to flower, on with your Tilts, especially in the night, to keep off the sharpness of the frosts that may curdle the buds and spoil the beautiful form of the flower, taking them off in the mornings, you will find the effect worth your pains; what flowers hang their heads, tie them up to small rods stuck under them that will just reach the flower, and when full blown, keep your paper Tilts on constantly, but when you would please your own or others eyes with a full sight of their lustrous glories. When they fall their leaves, break off the pods of all but what you intend shall seed, and those must be clean and three square podded (you may correct the word, but an apter does not quickly offer it self) and of such flowers as are strong and lusty, good bottoms and Tamis, i. e. blue dark, or purple, of well and constant marked flowers, such that will not run, i. e. one colour slubbering into another, these must stand longer than the rest, because of the seeds ripening; as soon as the stalks of all your other Tulips are dried down and whithered, the roots will have lost their fibres, and then they must be taken up yearly, those especially of any value, and every fort put by themselves, that

you may know how again to set them without confusion; which your account in your book will direct you; lay them upon distinct Papers in the Sun to dry, with their names writ on the Papers, that you mistake not in their lapping up, and by that means abuse your Friends or ielf, put them in boxes in a dry room, once in a fortnight or three weeks look over them, lest they moulder, which if not gently wiped and aired in the Sun, will spoil the root; if any of them are rivel'd or crumbled on the outside, and feel soft, it is a sign of its consumption, and as my Father-in-law directed, wrap it up in wool dipt in Sallet Oyl, and place it where the warmth of the fire may but just reach it; about the end of August set it in the ground, mixing wood-fire-foot and sand together and place about it; cover it with a pot that no wet may hurt it till the fibres are put forth, which will be at the end of September (or not at all) about which time you must set your other roots in that form and manner as before directed, taking notice that your earth if any dung be in it, let it be Neats dung that hath lain long enough to be sufficiently rotted and digested, for want of which many fine flowers hath been spoil'd; the best composition for them, if your fresh earth be not naturally light enough, (for they cannot endure a stiff soil). is one part of well rotted Neats dung, two parts of fresh earth, next under the turf, and two of the Sea sand, instead of which brook sand may serve, and this too should have lain mixt a while before made into a Bed to lodge your Tulips in, that the rawness of the Earth and Sand by sometimes stirring it might be by that means taken away.

Now for raising new varieties of Tulips, there is but one sure way, and that is by seeds sown; you may wait many years before a mode changes, perhaps never, and off-ssets they will quickly bear flowers, and at the first be better marked, and like

Children shew prettier faces than their Parent, which youthful beauty soon decays, and too often degenerates, as from their Parents stability so from their lineaments too, and become not worth the looking on: and therefore not to be cheated by fair shews is to have natures product by seeds sown with that advantage, that by years shortens the time which Mr. Wolridge says, is only fit for a dull Florist (it seems too mercurial a Gentleman to have Patience) and a way that most I am sure have not used, and few know, and my self lately received it from a venerable Prelate, every way ingenuous and ingenious, as well as an excellent Florist, whose name I have not leave (and therefore with Reverence forbear) to mention in such a trifle as this Book. The way then and secret is this.

After you find that your seed Vessels of your best flowers (left for that purpose) are ripe, which may be noticed by the pods opening at the top, and the stalks being withered, cut them all off: keeping their heads upright, (as directed in *Auricula's*) which will fall out to be in July, sooner or later, as the heat and mildness of the season suites, tying the pods of your best Flowers by themselves, and up to the Bar of a sunny Window, which will perfect the ripeness of the seed; let them so remain till about the end of September; and then separate the flat or parsnip like seed from the chaff, by gently blowing it away with your mouth. Still preferring the best by it self, &c. in your Boxes of about six inches deep; fill them four inches full of the finest sifted Mould you can get, let it be light and rich, not too sandy for this use, or rather riddled in and not pressed down, but as equally thick as you can, upon which sow your best seeds not too thick, but that they may be half an inch asunder; then riddle more of the same earth over them not above half an inch thick, and you have done as yet with that in the Boxes. If you sow in Beds,

let them be thus prepared ; empty your Beds, four inches deep of their old Earth, laying Tiles flat all over on the rest, then fill them up again upon the Tiles with the finest sifted Earth, as in your Boxes, no higher than before ; let the earth lie light and even, and thereon sow your seeds, and cover them as directed, when sown in Cases or Boxes ; these sown in Beds by reason of the Earth under the Tiles will be apt enough to keep that above moist, but a little watering now and then, when *March* approaches, will be convenient for those seeds sown in Boxes or Cases : But where is this rare secret all this while ? any Florist's reason may tell him, in the shallowness of the soil the seeds are sowed in ; for from their first rooting, from each root runs a string of a considerable length into the ground drawing that little bu' b, it proceeds from, after it, in which it spends it self till it meets with opposition, leaving for that year a root no bigger than an ordinary big pins head ; now were that stringy substance prevented, which is more than three or four times the quantity of the root, nature would throw that into the substance of the root, and by that means leave you a root as big the first year, as otherwise in three, which must necessarily, by so much time hasten the flowering of the seeds sown, and no ways to do that, but by checking its progress by a close opposition, which the evenness of the soil in Boxes or Cases, and the nearness of the Tiles in Beds, is available in : Let not the easiness of its performance make it slighted. For all secrets are so, when once shown ; as the way to make an Egg stand on one end, on a bare Table, that made the Country man so angry for losing his Wager, when afterwards, he could have done it himself.

Thus managed seeds, the roots from them each year, till they flower, may be taken up, alsoon as the single leaves they produce are dried down or wither'd,

wither'd, and kept choicely free from moisture or too much driness, till the latter end of August, and then set again at wider distances; three years may make them produce two leaves, and that year they flower: but after the first year you may set them in a deeper soil, but not barren; for a rich one to thrive in is best, tho' a barren and sandish one to flower in, and that not constantly neither, for a rich one, one year, and a barren another is the best for trying experiments on such flowering roots as Tulips: Yet have I tried the richest earth for one Bed of Tulips several years, and have found them come constantly well marked: Modes, that is, self colours, I would set them in as barren Earth one year as would but keep them alive, and in the other extream the next, to force to variegate: As for Tulips so for other flowers, be provided a year beforehand for apted soils to their natures, making new compositions every year, that may be concocting and often turned over till you use it: this you will find no small advantage to other flowers as well as Tulips, of which let me thus take my fancy in versifying.

*Of all the plants that Tellus Bosome yields
In Cyprian Gardens, or Thessalian Fields;
None with the noble Tulip may compare
For numerous distinctions, colours rare.
These are those Lilies such a dress put on,
Excell'd the Royal Robes of Solomon.
And Eastern Queens did in their pride confess,
At sight of these their bravery to be less.
Yet there are some, who think themselves as wise,
Their Innocence and beauty both despise.
And rate the Jewels both of Earth and Skies
Just as the Cock the pretious stone did prize.
Such are their eyes and such their judgment too
They see and know as common Brutes now do.
But wise Natures Servant, more knowing Man,
Those rarer objects best distinguish can.*

Whose

Whose clearer judgment guides his choice in all
 The glories that adorn this Earthly Ball,
 And he concludes, who likest is to know;
 These are the Flowers that make the richest show,
 And that there's nothing offered to our eyes,
 That nature sheweth more or richer dyes.
 Presuming Painters find their skill out-done
 At sight of these, so pencil'd by the Sun,
 That Paterzeger doth himself confess,
 He colours wants their glories to express.
 When Poets strive their braveries to rehearse,
 In towering strains of emulating verse.
 The want of words soon makes their Muse despair,
 Not reach their worth, or speaking them less fair.
 I'll then conclude as reason bids me do;
 The Sun's best Poet and best Painter too.
 And offer up-to-him my humble praise,
 Who first this Painter made, then gilds his rays.
 Raising by influences, and kindly gleams,
 These flowers in prime stand vying with his beams,
 Till by his powerful heat are forc'd to hide,
 In earthy Beds (hence sprang) their heads and pride,
 Bids him good night, and dares no more to peep,
 Till the next year, he rouses them from sleep.

Fritillaria, the Fritillaries flowering with tulips, must next be mention'd, having small round roots, and white, made of two pieces, as if joined together, or cleft in the midst, whence springs a stalk foot high or more, with some few long leaves, here and there dispersed; at the top thereof, out from amongst three or four green, hollow, long, sharp pointed leaves, cometh the flower, hanging like the ordinary Crown Imperial, of six leavess of several colours; as

Vulgaris, the common chequer'd Fritillary, of sullen, reddish, purple colour, chequer'd, with a deeper, the inside lighter than either, with a style, and six chieves tipt with yellow pendants,

Fritillaria. pendants, when the roots are old they will bear two or three flowers on a stalk.

Flore duplice albicante: The double blush Fritillary, fashion'd like the former, but double consisting of twelve leaves, or more, of a pale purple or blush colour, spotted as the other.

Alba, the white Fritillary, like the last, but out and inside of a perfect yellow.

Flore Luteo, yellow Fritillary, the dark red Fritillary, dusky red on the out, and blood red on the inside.

Maxima rubra, the great red Fritillary, bigger than the last in all its parts, and better flower, but as the rest, soon decaying: These are the sorts, with small roots, sharp pointed, green leaves, and large flowers.

There is another sort, with bigger roots, whiter green leaves, and round pointed, and different fashion'd, small flowers, viz.

Flore Luteo major, the great yellow Fritillary, hath a bigger and broader root than any of the former, leaves broader, shorter and round pointed, stalk above two foot high, of a whiter green, the flower long, small, and of a faint yellow colour.

Flore Luteo punctato, the spotted yellow Fritillary, leaves like the last, flower bigger and longer, of a pale yellow, diversly spotted and chequer'd.

Lutea Maxima Italica, the great yellow Italian Fritillary; hath darker green leaves, longer flower, of a dark yellowish purple, spotted or chequer'd with red.

Augusti folia exotica viridi albicante multiplex, the exotick narrow leav'd Fritillary, with a whitish green double flower.

Lutea junci folia Lusitanica, the small yellow Fritillary of Portugal, a small and low flower, bus.

but more chequered than any of the yellow ones.

Pyrenaea, the black Fritillary, like the yellowish green, but that the stalk and flowers are shorter, and of a dark sullen blackish green colour.

Hispanica umbellifera, the Spanish black Fritillary, differs only from the last, it being bigger, and bearing four or five flowers, hanging round about the stalk, like those of the Crown Imperial.

These flowers, like Tulips, lose their fibres as soon as their stalk's withered down, and may then be taken up, or any time before August, but must not be taken up too soon, or kept too long out of the ground, take them up therefore not before July, nor keep them up longer than August, lest thereby the roots perish, or be much weakened by it; the seeds of the best sort of these flowers, sown after the manner directed for tulips, give great hopes of new diversities; these mentioned are considerable ones, and would be more taking, but that they flower when greater beauties shew their faces, viz. Tulips.

But why should any thing in'ts kind be scorn'd,
Shall none go plain cause others more adorn'd?
Those that ha'nt heard the Parrots pratling words,
Think the Jack-saw or Mag-Pye pretty Birds.
Or have not seen the Alamodes of France,
Smear none so gay, as at a Morrice dance.
And they that cannot judge rich Tulip's worth,
For choicest Flower shall pick the Fool's-Coat forth,
Any thing that's chequer'd with several dyes,
Doth soone st. take and please the vulgar eyes.
Then Fritillaries raise those heads hang down,
The Skilful knows your work, tho' not the Clown.
Let Tulips vaunt it in their glittering show,
You ne'er a kin, call'd chequer'd Tulips to.

Leucoium minus Bulbosum scrotinum, the great late flourishing Bulbous Violet, this might have been mentioned at the beginning with its lesser kind that flowers in January, but then I should not have followed my proposed method in treating of them as they flower, which this does in May, bearing upon a two foot stalk in height, six or seven flowers hanging their heads, containing six small white leaves, each and tipt with green, the flowers withered, leave a small pod or seed vessel, when ripe, yield many round shining black seeds, as big as small Fitches, which soon may produce varieties; the root like a Daffodil's, and apt to off set, losing its fibres, may therefore be taken up, and ordered as others that have the same quality in this month's flowers.

Oleaster exoticus, the strange wild Olive, having woody shoots, of a dark or yellowish colour, set with long narrow whitish green leaves, bearing along the branches small greenish yellow coloured flowers, succeeded by green berries, like small Olives, which when ripe are of a reddish colour, the whole plant of a sweet and pleasant scent, and is increased by layers or cuttings.

M A Y.

Leucoium.

The Stock-Gilliflower, the best sorts thereof being grateful, both to the smell and sight, as well as affection of every Florist, and as it flowers, it claims the next noticing; leaving *Anemones* and *Ranunculus's* for the next Chapter.

Stock-Gilliflowers are too well known to take up time in describing their form; the single ones only valuable for their bearing seeds, whence the double ones are raised. The double are,

Diversorum Colorum, Double Stock Gilliflowers of divers colours, of a fadder or lighter purple colour, of a paler deeper reddish murry, one that is pure white, each having single ones of the same kind, whence by their seeds, the double are raised.

Variegatum, the double striped Stock-Gilliflowers, have the same diversities of colours, differing only in this, that the flowers of these are all striped with more or less white, which raiseth their beauty to esteem; there are some striped single ones of the same colours, whence they are produced.

Alterum, the other double Stock-Gilliflower, that is not raised from seeds, the flower smaller, but as thick and double, and sometimes better marked and striped with white, than the other kinds.

Luteum, the yellow Stock-Gilliflower, of which there is the single yellow, whose seeds produce the double yellow, a kind of a pale yellow, very double, and the rarest of its species.

These plants have many branches on a stalk, and bear many flowers on a branch, begin to flower in April, and flourish in May, and so continue till the chipping frosts check their pride: To raise them, get good seeds of right kinds, as of the striped sing'e ones, for the double never yield you any, nor be so curious to any purpose, as chusing only that seed, for bearing double flowers, which comes from the single ones, of five leaves, for the expectations of many have not been answered in this; but sow your well ripen'd seeds, at the full of the Moon in April, be sure not too thick, in good light earth; when grown three or four inches high, remove them about the full moon, into barren earth, or you may set them again in the same earth, after you have turned it, and mixed sand.

sand with it to barren it, which must be done speedily upon their taking up, that they may presently be set again, at convenienter distances; after some time to prevent growing high, so serve them again; let this be about a full moon too; by this means they will be more hardy, grow low, and spread in branches, have strength to endure the winter, and be better to remove all spring, than such as run up with long stalks; which seldom escape the winter's frost; and you will have more with double flowers among them, than if you follow not this rule; you may indeed, and with good success, remove them three times every winter, but then let it be the three full moons successively; it will retard their spring, and make them spread the more, which makes them the more beautiful; in the spring, you may see by the buds, which will be double, and which single, for the double flowers will have their buds rounder, and bigger than the rest: then remove with care; not breaking their roots, but taking up a clod of earth with them, and set them in your flower garden, where they shall abide all summer in good earth, which being shaded, and well watered, will grow and bear flowers, as well as if not removed at all, those that are single, must stand to bear seed, which must be yearly sown to preserve the kinds; for after they have born flowers, they are apt to die, but may be preserved by slips, or cuttings, which will grow and bear the next spring following: If this you'e be your method in setting them, *viz.* in *March* you must chuse such branches as do not bear flowers, which cut off some distance from the stock, that it be not too long, then slit down the backs, at the ends of the slip about half an inch, in three or four places equally distant from each other, as the bigness of the slip will allow, which peel as far as it is slit, and turn up the bark; cut off the naked woody stalk, close

lose to the rind turned up, which must be so set three inches in the ground, by making a round hole of that deepness, and putting the slip in it, with the bark spread out on each side or end thereof, which cover'd up, shaded and watered for some time, the ground being good, will grow, and bear very well: Thus may you have yearly bearers, without the trouble of sowing, or two years patience: Thus may the best wall-flowers be propagated, or you may lay them as directed for Gilliflowers.

K E I R I.

Wall-flowers, their form too common to be described, some common kinds in most country gardens, but these following not so:

Simplex majus, the great simple wall-flower, like the common ones, but much larger, darker, shining green leaves; the flowers many, growing on a long Pike: Of a deep Gold colour yellow.

Majus pleno, the great double wall-flower, like the last, but thick and double.

Simplex albo, the single white wall-flower.

Pleno albo, the double white wall-flower.

Majus pleno ferrugineo, the double red wall-flower, which indeed, is double yellow, but that the outer leaves are dash'd over with a darker red colour.

Luteo pallido, the pale yellow wall-flower, this is thicker and doubler, and of more esteem than the common double wall-flower: All these flower at the latter end of March, in April, part of May.

They are encreased or continued by slips set in March, as the Stock-Gilliflowers, and are to be planted against a south wall, to which they must be fastned, and defended from frosts and hard weather, especially the double white, the great single, and

and double yellow. And one vul'garly called the bloody Wall-flower, each to be increased by layers

April and May.

A N E M O N E.

THE wind flower, or *Anemone*, marked with two distinctions, as single and double, so *Anemone Latifolia*, the *Anemone* with broad and hard leaves, or *Anemone Tenuifolia*, the *Anemone* with narrow and soft leaves: I begin with the first, leaving out the most vulgar ones.

Pleno Coccineo, the broad leaved *Anemone*, with a double scarlet flower, hath somewhat broad green leaves, cut in on the sides, and folding the edges, seldom lying smooth and plain; the flowers of these stand on stalks about a shafnal high, and consist of many round pointed, narrow long leaves, of a rich scarlet colour, thick and double.

Pleno Coccineo variegata, the broad leav'd double scarlet variegated *Anemony*, hath small and something brownish green leaves, a tall stalk, bearing a large double flower, of a rich Scarlet, and every leaf finely striped with white.

Pleno Rubro, the double broad leav'd red *Anemony*, darker leaves, smaller flower, of a blood red.

Pleno purpureo, double purple *Anemony*, broader leaved than the last, brownish green, flower large, its leaves not so many, but broader, of a murry purple colour; there is another of this kind that hath every leaf listed about with white, shewing very glorious.

Anemone latifolia florae

The single ones of this kind, are of divers sorts and colours, some bigger, others lesser, consisting

of one row of leaves, with a hairy head in the middle, of a different colour from the leaves; these flowers of divers Reds, Purples, Scarlets, Pinks, each, White, Silver or Ash-colour, some striped; the best are kept for seed; whence new varieties of single and double are produced, of the small leav'd Anemonies, I will mention, as of the broad a few of the best, the leaves of which are green, divided into several branches, each leaf cut and parted, in some flowers like the leaves of Parsley, in others like Carrots, the roots of all Tuberous.

Anemone tenuifolia flore pleno, the double narrow leav'd Anemony.

Coccineo Scarlet.

Coccineo variegata, Scarlet variegated with white.

Coma scarletta, the outer broad leaves white Thrum scarlet.

Sulphureo, outer leaves brimstonish, Thrum green.

Viridante, outer leaves Orange tawny, Thrum yellowish green.

Albo Maxima, the white of Burdeaux, greatest white.

Roseo, lively Rose colour.

Roseo variegata, like the last, but striped with white.

Rubicante maculato, spotted bluish, with Red.

Purpureo purple, or a dark sullen Violet colour.

Lavendula color, Layender colour'd.

Ceruleo, of a fine bright blue.

Coma purpureo, outer leaves white, purple Thrum.

Coma amarantina, outer leaves red, Thrum dark purple.

Another sort of this, variegated with white.

Quinque coloris, of five colours, outer leaves red, Thrum purple, whence come leaves half way yellow, the rest to the end light Crimson, the small tuft in the middle of them silver colour'd: but this flower is uncertain, and seldom cometh well.

Dicta Bel Lizwaice, of a dark purplish colour, finely

ly striped with white, a noble flower; but very tender and must be dealt with accordingly.

These already named are the best of old, though not common ones: There are a newer fleece of flowers, near a hundred sorts, of fine varieties, of two, three, and four colours, strangely placed. About twenty whereof, I have now in my garden many of the rest [not yet seen in *England*; some of them having been rais'd at *Rome*, whose flowers (though not Religion) are price and praise worthy with us here.]

The single flowers of this sort, viz. narrow leav'd, or soft *Anemonies*, are more valued than the broad or hard leaved ones, being of greater variety, of divers colours, whether plain, edged, marked or striped; which on tall stalks, bear fair and long flowers, of one row of broad leaves, with a hairy head in the middle, which after the flowers are past, grows big and long, yielding store of flat brown seed, wrapped in down, which must be carefully gathered as the down rises, else they will be blown away.

The soil where *Anemonies* are to be set, is a rich sandy loamy Earth, wherewith some *Neat's-dung* and a little lime, that hath lain long together, and fully rotted, shall be mixed; and the whole sifted through a wyre riddle for that purpose, and made in a bed foot deep, rather shady, than too much in the face of the sun; therein about the end of September, place your broad leav'd *Anemone* roots, half a foot a funder, and quarter deep, set in that side uppermost, where you see the small eminencies that put forth leaves, those with small leaves must be set after the same manner, but not at the same time, for being tenderer plants ought not to be lodged in the ground till the end of October at soonest, lest they rise too early, and the frosts destroy them, from which they must be defended, by mats, tilts, or pease-straw, which must daily, or once in

o days (a fair season permitting) be taken off, an hour, two or three, as the weather is, to air them and prevent mouldiness, which will destroy them : the broad leaves will come up before winter, the narrow about the end of February, or as the coldness of the winter invites, and its severity foretells : If March and April prove dry seasons, they will require often and gentle watering, to make them thrive the better, and show fairer flowers than that pains were neglected : If they like the earth, they grow in, having fair flowers, strong stalks, and offer well, take them not up till July, but if their green leaves be few, small flowers and short stalks, it argues they like not the quarters, and that they are nished by the soil being too cold and poor, or feited by its over heat and rankness, the last being most dangerous to them ; if these signs of disease appear, take them up as soon as the green leaves turn yellow, put them into sand, and in a dry place for a month, and afterwards take them out and keep in Papers in some dry but cold place, till their time of planting ; for should the roots be in the ground after their fibres be gone, if the earth was too barren, they would languish, not having received sufficient nourishment from it if too cold, or over hot, lie undigested much in it, they would most of them rot and consume away, especially if a rainy season follow.

For raising new varieties, experience yearly acquaints us, that some double *Latifolia's* bear seeds, the double orange tawny, which sown, yield pretty varieties, but the purples, reds, or crimsons, very few, or such as draw too near their original, to be call'd new faces, only a little deeper or lighter, &c. But the light colours are preferre, as white-ash-colour, blush or carnation, light orange, sky-colour, and pink, whether single or double, if bearing seed ; so also in the *Tenuifolia's*.

The Seed of these Flowers will be ready to gather in *May* earlier or later, as they flower'd, which must be done as soon as ripe, and not till then which is known by the Seed with its woolliness beginning a little to rise of it self at the lower end of the head, then must it presently be gathered lest as before hinted, the wind carry it all away which a little will do.

All your Seed obtain'd, lay it to dry for a Week or more, then in a Basin or Earthen Vessel, rub it with a little Sand or dry Earth gently, to separate the Seed from the Wooll or Down that encompasses it: Let the Earth be fine and proportionable to your Seed, with which you part it from its Down which must be stirred or rubbed till there none appears. About the Full Moon, in *July* next ensuing, let be sown, (and so gain a Year in its growth) on a smooth Bed of fine sifted Earth, or rather in Pots, Boxes, or Tubs, not too thin, for all will not come up, then gently sift som fine fresh Earth over them, half a finger thick full sufficient for this first covering; a Month after they are come up, riddle over them again fine light Earth to the same thickness; in the interim, should the Season be dry, often gently watering them; thus doing you shall have them spring up and grow able before Winter, to abide its sharpness of Frosts or Cold, if in their nonage, you use some little care to cover them with Pease-Straw or such like, supported by sticks that it lies not too near, or far from them: The next Year in *Autumn*, they ought to be taken up and set in fine loose and fresh mould, rich as may be, but beware of too much muck, at such distance as bearing roots, which many will prove the Year following, all of them the third Year, tho' some have affirm'd from Seeds so sown, they have had *Anemones* in flower within ten Months from their time of sowing.

You may do well to put a thin layer of rotten
ly Wood or willow Earth, under your young
Anemony roots, at their first transplanting, it will
use them the sooner to put forth fibres, and gain
e more strength against Winter, neither is it a-
ss (if to be had) to do as much by the old roots
the best kinds, for their beautiful Flowers will
try well reward your pains.

On Anemonies.

In vain we greet the Myrtle Grove,
Expecting there the Queen of Love :
In closer shades, she now doth bide,
Since that her dear Adonis dy'd.
This was the place, where he was slain :
And this the Earth his Blood did stain,
This is the Flower which then did rise
From that lov'd lovely Sacrifice :
Neither each Morn did Venus come,
And with her Tears bedew'd his Tomb,
Till she perceiv'd him still alive,
And now a beauteous Vegetive ;
When stooping down to kiss his Flower,
Her breath and beauty had the Power
To change that purple quite,
To more splendid red and white :
The cheering leaves shot from her eye
Had made this Flower to multiply,
And each fair Infant that was born
Diff'rent Tincture to adorn,
Which is the cause we now espie
Such colours in th' Anemony ;
Such to declare, should I but strive
To look like dead Lines to the Life,
And so Adonis once being slain
His Vegetive be kill'd again.

*April, and May,**RANUNCULUS.*

THe *Crow-foot*, the best sorts of which carry such a lustre and richness in the colour of their flowers, that therein they exceed all others, much resembling the *Anemones*, and in all things are to be order'd alike, only requiring a richer soil; they come up with leaves something broad, indent about the edges, some more cut and divided than others, of a pale green, and some deeper, the stalk rising some under others, above a shafnal in height, and have grumous or kernally roots.

Albus, the double white *Crow-foot* of Candy, the stalk parted into two or three branches, each bearing a fair white double flower.

Ranunculus Creticus | *Flore argenteo*, the cloth of silver *Crow-foot*, beareth lesser flowers than the last, and single, of seven or eight round pointed leaves, of a pale yellowish blush colour on the insides, a little striped, but more on the outside with crimson, the root as the former grumous.

Ranunculus Asiaticus | *Flore pleno luteo*, the double yellow *Crow-foot*, or *Ranunculus* of *Asia*, the leaves of this more divided like a carret, whence rise many small stalks, each bearing at the top one small double flower, of a shining yellow colour.

Ranunculus Asiaticus | *Flore pleno rubro*, the double red *Ranunculus* of *Asia*, hath the lower leaves plain, and not cut, but a little indented at the edges, the rest of the leaves parted into three or five divisions, and notched about the stalk foot high, bearing a fair and something large double flower, of a fair yellow and red.

These have been flowers noticed in the last Age this produces more noble sorts, as

Sang de Beuf, seemingly striped at first with yellow, but full blown, of the colour of bull's blood very double.

Monster of Rome, very thick and double, a rich scarlet flower, there is also

The Monster striped, with yellow, but a lesser flower.

Pivoine of Rome, a large flower, its leaves round pointed, and standing out in the middle, of a deep scarlet. There is another.

Pivoine of Rome, striped, or rather each leaf of the flower listed about with yellow, the rest deep scarlet.

Marvilia, a less flower, but marbled with a deeper and lighter scarlet.

Fericus, hath Greener leaves and larger than the rest, stalk rising higher, dividing into several branches, each bearing a large double flower of a rich scarlet.

Fericus Trashe, or striped, is a lesser flower, and commonly well striped with yellow,

Ranunculus of Aleppo, a fine flower orange tawny colour'd, very double and round, well striped with yellow.

There are others under differing names, but so little in the flowers as not worth paper room in mentioning, but these last named, a Florist's pains are well bestowed in collecting.

The following single ones will also be acceptable objects in the season :

The Gold yellow, striped through the leaves with scarlet.

Rosa frize, white within, rose colour without.

Roman is shammy, marked with red without.

African, yellow within, scarlet and yellow without.

Besanson, yellow within, pale yellow, and red without.

Melidorc, Pale *Isabella* within, crimson, border'd with *Isabella* without.

Parmisan, yellow within, gold colour, border'd with crimson without.

Satin, white within, white marked with red without.

Didonian is shammy colour within, and marked with red without.

There are several others that have been, and more may be raised from seeds, which must be managed, as those of *Anemonies*.

Their roots must be planted in rich sandy and ranker earth than *Anemonies*, and as them must about mid-summer be taken up, and kept dry in papers, or boxes, till they are set again, which must be in December, lest if done earlier they come up too soon, and frosts destroy them, unless prevented by daily attendance in covering and airing them, in March and April when come up and rise to flower (as *Anemonies*) ought to be often and well water'd.

Their leaves once snipt or snerpt by the frost, which appears by their brown colour, will soon die down to the root, and that perish too : I had some this year, thus caught, clapt drinking Glasses over them ; taking them off once a day, and each day gently watering them, and by that means not only fav'd their lives, but brought them to flower, without which I am certain they had been lost.

That their roots may the better encrease, they may be set in such an earth that hath been made by long lying of old thatch or straw, but with your other earth prepared for them above and below it, with which lodging, I have found them to have been very well pleased, by their multiplying and cheerful countenances.

*'Tis said far Countries they have gilded Crows,
And if each Crow-foot hath such glorious shows,
It must be true in Semetry no doubt,
Hercules stature may be known by's foot ;
And so Ranunculus by these weak lines,
In water you may see how the Sun shines.*

M A Y.

Paeonia, the Peony, is of two sexes, male and female: The male is single, and known by its leaves, coming constantly whole without any division, long roots and round, the flower of a purplish red, of which there is but one sort; of the females many, some bearing single, others double flowers, of the shape of the common red one, therefore needs no description; the leaves of all of them divided on the edges, the roots more tuberous, growing in clogs, with many round pieces fastned to the head, with smaller strings, I shall only name the best double ones.

Paeonia femina flore pleno —

Purpurea, the double purple Peony, smaller in all its parts than the common red one, the leaves of a whiter green, those of the flower of a bright shining purple, and soon fall.

Rubescente, the double Carnation Peony, of a bright shining Carnation colour at the first opening, but daily waxing paler till almost white, but never falls the leaves, but wither on the stalk, a great perfection

Albicante, the double blush, or white Peony, large flower, at first opening tinctured with a light bluish, but in few days turns to perfect white, and continues so long before it decays, and then withers on the stalk, and is the best yet come to our knowledge.

Variegata, smaller than the last in all its parts, the flower of a fine red, striped with white, lasts long, and falls no leaf.

These all flower in May, and are hardy plants, and endure long in the ground, without stirring; October, the only time of removing them, and none of those roots will grow but what have sprouts or buds at the end, or rather top of them, except each piece thereof will grow: so apt to encrease. Some

years the double ones bring seeds to perfection, which sowed very thin in September, where they may stand unremoved in the ground two years, may produce new varieties.

I must a little insist on the Honey Suckles, and Columbines now in flower, though they are so generally known, as to seem needless.

Of Woodbines, the red Italian and the double are best, the first blows in June, the double Honey Suckle, in this month of May, both easily encreased by laying their branches in the ground, for if they but fall on the ground of themselves they are apt to root there.

Aquilegia, Columbines, the double are of four colours, blew, white, purple and red, any of these alone not valued, those that are variegated excepted: also, the double inverted Columbines, i.e. with the heels inward, various in their colours.

Double Rose Columbines, that have no heels, but stand on their stalks like little double Roses.

The degenerate Columbine, like the last, but that the leaves which are outermost, are much larger than any of the rest, commonly of a greenish purple colour.

The Virginian Columbine, hath small single flowers, with long heels, of a yellowish colour, shadowed with red, with deeper red spots in the hollow parts of the flower: each flowering in the end of May, when few other flowers shew themselves, and therefore entertain'd, all bearing seeds; those flowers that come of a self colour ought to be nipt off, and only variegated ones left for seed, which sown in April in the nursery, will bear the second year, the best whereof remove into your garden, the rest throw away before they drop their seed to incumber your ground with, but self coloured or single flowers, which will last being but such flowers too many years.

In this month also blows the great *Cyanus*, or blue Bottle, that is lasting ; those annuals shall find another place with the annuals for description ; 'tis like the corn-flower, but much larger and pleasanter, the long blue flowers many on a head, making a pretty shew, not so common, as I find some speak it : In this Month also blows

Ornithogalum Arabicum, the star-flower of Arabia, leav'd like the Oriental *Hyacinth*, on a round green stalk, two foot high ; on long foot-stalks grow divers.

Orchis, sive *Satyrion*, the fly Orchis, or Bee-flower-Satyrions, grow wild in meadows, and other places ; yet for their pretty form and beauty, acceptable in some parts of the garden, especially the under named.

Mellita, sive *apifera*, the Bee-flower, growing about six inches high, with three or four narrow leaves ; the stalk bears three or four flowers one above another, each contains four leaves, three small and sharp pointed, of a blush colour, turning up towards the top of the stalk ; the fourth is round in form, and colour like a Bee that were sucking a flower, so as to deceive many that were ignorant in the flower : the roots round, two joined together, one of them perishing when the flowers past, the other remaining hard and sound.

Orchis Shegodes, Gnats Satyron, differs from the last in larger leaves and higher stalks, and that the lower or fourth leave of the flower is like a gnat, or long great fly, rooted like the Bee-flower.

Orchis Myodes, fly Orchis, like the last, but lesser, having the lower leaf like a fly with legs, a list of black colour crossing the back, and the lower part black.

There is also the Butter-fly Orchis, the snow-white, he all red, the yellow, and divers spotted, flowing about the middle of May, and found wild in many places, thence transplanted with a Turf.

about them into a shady barren p'ace of the garden, for they will not live in a hot good Soil; or take a large turf whence they naturally grow, set the herb in your garden shady, cut roundles therein, and put in your orchis roots fill'd up with the same earth, in June or July; at spring, clip the grass low with Scissors, leaving the flowers, which will thus used prosper well.

Springa, sive *Gelsiminum Arabicum*, the double white Pipe-tree, or Arabian Jasmine, in this month begins to flower, and continues flowering till September be spent, and is a rare and tender shrub, having many long slender, yet stiff woody branches, set with fair green leaves, and large, two standing at each joint against each other; at the end of the branches come forth divers flowers, standing on foot-stalks, each in a hole-like the common white Jasmine, containing fair double flowers, of round pointed white leaves, the middle hollow and yellowish, of a strong sweet scent, like orange-flowers; 'tis a nice plant, requires housing and observance in spring.

Citifus Maranthe, Horned Trefoil, its fine b'osoms shew themselves in this season: This tree rises four or five foot high, the body seldom bigger than a man's thumb, covered with a whitish bark, the branches more white; the leaves stand three together, being less, rounder and whiter than the ordinary *Laburnum*; its flowers like broom, of a gold yellow colour, coming forth three or four together at the ends of the branches, followed by crooked, flat, and thin eods, like half-moons: It is a tender plant, and so set as to be housed with greens in the winter, not to be increased by seeds or layers, but by taking off some new slips in June, setting them in the shade, keeping the earth moist by frequent and gentle waterings.

Solanum fruticosum, Shrub night-shade, hath a woody stock and branches, about a yard high, of a dark brown colour, set with leaves of a sad green,

the flowers like those of the common night-shade, in one white, in another of a blue colour: one of this kind hath the green leaves variegated with white: That is also increased by layers and flowers the end of this month.

Amomum Plinii, Tree night-shade rises a yard high, with a woody stem, and many green branches, with small long green leaves, uneven at the edges, at the joints of the branches, putting forth two or three flowers together of a star-like form, turning back the leaves: of a white colour, with a yellow pointel in the middle; when fain away, are succeeded by small green berries, that in December will be of a fine red colour, like little red cherries, wherein are small flat white seeds. For the berries sake is this plant respected, abiding in winter, at which time set amongst myrtles, or other greens, are a taking sight. It is raised by sowing the seeds in March, which are apt to come up and grow, especially sowed in a pot, and housed in winter.

Spartum Hispanicum, Spanish-broom groweth like our common broom, but bigger and higher; its flowers of the same fashion and colour, but bigger, and in my opinion only worth the naming; but there is one more rare, that beareth white flowers.

Sambucus Rosea, the Gelder Rose, rises two yards high, spreading into many branches, with broad leaves, divided into three sections; at the top of the young branches comes out a round ball of many single white flowers, close set together; this plant is hardy, long lasting, and increased by suckers, which are too apt to put forth.

Nux Vesicaria, the Bladder Nut, grows but low, if not pruned up and kept from suckers; its bark whitish, leaves like elder-flowers, white and sweet; many in this month hanging on a stalk; after them greenish bladders, each containing one small nut, and is too apt to send forth suckers, by which it is increased.

Laurocerasus, the Bay Cherry, is a stately Evergreen, growing sometimes ten or twelve foot high, flowering in this Month, succeeded by small Cherries, black when ripe, but so apt to increase, hath made it so common, by the name of the Laurel, and hath made me so short in its Description; nor do I at all describe the Bay-Tree.

But there is a Laurel having its leaves delicately variegated, with large stripes of fine green and white, which I saw in my worthy Friends Garden, Peter Egerton of Boughton near Chester, Esq;

May and June.

Iris, the Flower-de-luce, of which there are two sorts, Bulbous and Tuberous rooted ones; of the Bulbous there are two distinctions, *Latifolia* and *Tenuifolia*'s, broad and narrow leav'd; of the last there is more diversities than in the broad leaves, though many pretty of that kind: As,

Iris bulbosa major flore —————

Cæruleo Elegans: The great Bulbous *Iris*, with a rich blue flower, is like the old English blue flowers-de-luce, (so common, that it needs no description) except the colour of the flower, which in this is a rich shining blue colour, having that spot which is in the lower leaves of all these flower-de-luces, of a deep yellow, towards Orange.

Cæruleo Variegata, the blue striped flower-de-luce, being diversly marked through every leaf with a dark violet purple-colour.

Purpurea, the great purple Bulbous flower-de-luce, the whole flower except the yellow spot, of a reddish murry purple.

Purpureo versicolor, the great purple variable Bulbous flower-de-luce, of a rich murry purple, a small yellow spot in the falling leaves, marked with deeper brown purple, almost black, upon a lighter purple.

Cinere,

Cinereo, the great ash-coloured flower-de-luce, hath sometimes two flowers on a stalk, very large, of an Ash or Lavender colour, with a yellow spot in their falling leaves.

Cinereo Striata, the great ash-colour'd striped Bulbous Iris, like the last, only the flower is striped and veined all over with small lines of purple.

Versicolor, the great variable coloured Bulbous flower-de-luce, hath the three falling leaves of the flower of a pale silver colour, with a circle of Ash-colour about the yellow spot; the arches are of the same colour, *viz.* Silver ridged with Ash-colour, the top leaves striped with blue.

Rubente, the great pale red or Peach colour'd Bulbous flower-de-luce, is more rare than any of the former, having a small yellow spot in each of the three falling leaves.

Albo, the great White; there is this and the greatest white flower-de-luce, which will come sometimes, the three top leaves striped and spotted with a faint purple, several diversities the Seed of this flower hath produced. There is another that is of a pure White, finely striped, and marked with veins and drops of a shining wachet or blue colour through every leaf. There is another that is striped with purple through every leaf, the Seeds of which prduce good varieties.

Lutes, the great yellow Bulbous flower-de-luce, of a fine bright gold colour, with the spot in the middle of the three falling leaves, of a deeper yellow, almost orange.

There are more diversities of this kind in other Countries, and raised in ours by sowing their Seeds, which must be performed as those of Tulips. They flower some in May, most in June; the blues first, then whites, and last the purples.

Their Roots yearly lose their Fibres, and must be taken up as soon as they are dried down, if not a little before; for stay they longer, they will shoot forth

forth new Fibres, and then not to be stirred ; therefore rather before than after they are wither'd, take them up and keep them dry till August, at which time set them again in beds of good fresh sifted Earth, not too poor, nor over-rank, or hot, for that will rot and consume them ; nor too much in the Sun, that will scorch and spoil their flowers : chuse the East-part of your Garden for thir abode; experience forbids either South or West, as not agreeing with them, next comes to be mention'd,

J U N E.

Iris bulbosa minor Flore albo, the lesser white Bulbous flower-de-luce, rising out of the ground before Winter. Another white, that is bigger, another whose falling leaves have a little shew of yellowness ; as also have the middle ridges of the arched leaves ; another very small, but the yellow spot larger in the lower leaves, than in this flower, stand upright.

There is one called the Spanish yellow, a lower flower, of an excellent deep gold yellow throughout the whole flower. Another, with pale yellow flowers, with a deep yellow spot : Of this many diversities, some bigger, some lesser ; some paler, some deeper, yellow colour, and one with the falling leaves white, except the yellow spot, common to all the bulbous flower-de-luces.

There is the party-colour'd Spanish flower-de-luce, whose falling leaves are white, the arched leaves silver-colour, and the top-leaves of a bluish purple ; another hath the falling leaves circled with blue, the arched leaves pale blue, and top leaves purple. Some fair bluish purple, others of a red-dish purple. Another hath yellow falling leaves, Sky-colour'd arches, and top-leaves of a murry purple. Another falling leaves yellow, arches and

top-leaves of a black colour. Another of a sadder and duller brown colour. Another larger than any of the rest, with falling leaves of a dusky yellow, with veins and borders about the edges, of a dun colour, the arches of a dull purplish yellow, and the top-leaves of a sullen bluish purple, with many more, which would be but too tedious here to mention, therefore end I these sorts with two more rare than the rest.

Iris bulbosa Augustifolia Elegantissima Persico flore, the most Elegant narrow-leav'd bulbous *Iris*, with a Peach-colour'd flower, large and long falling leaves, with a yellow spot in the midst of them, arched leaves also large, and the divided ends long and turning up, the top-leaves suitably long and large, the whole flower except the yellow spot, of a fine reddish Peach-colour.

Iris bulbosa Augustifolia Serpentaria caule, the narrow-leav'd bulbous *Iris*, with a spotted stalk; the flower stands round and neat, and of a reddish mury-purple, except the spot in the falling leaves, which is of a deep yellow, round at the head, and with a small list running under the arched leaves; thus the green leaves coming up before Winter, may be known, in that the bottoms of them for an Inch above ground, are of a reddish colour full of dark purple spots.

If any wet falls upon these flowers, presently after shake it off, or the leaves of the flower will soon be spoiled; their Roots, as the rest, lose their Fibres, and must be managed after the same manner; the Seeds of the best sorts become a Florists pains in sowing for producing varieties; the commoner sorts increase fast enough by off-sets; the two last are the most tender, as they are the best, and require to be planted in good fresh earth, that is not hot with dung, and where they may have the benefit of the Morning Sun only.

I forgot to mention the *Iris Persica*, with a Bulbous root, a fine flower as also *Clusius* flower-de-luce, both of esteem, though old flowers; nor shall I give you the Catalogue of *Morines* (a French Florist) long since painted, of many strange colour'd *Iris's*, which you may find in Mr. Rea's *Flora*, indeed worthy the perusal of the Curious.

But come to the flag leav'd flower-de-luce, with Tuberous roots, which also are of two sorts, *Iris Major*, & *Iris Minor*, or tall and dwarf, or else broad and narrow leav'd flag or sedge flower-de-luce: Of these, many varieties, but I will mention but two or three of the best of each.

Iris Chalcedonica major, the great *Chalcedonian Iris*, or Turkey flower-de-luce, by some called the Toad-flag; (so dark a marbled flower.) The form is like the rest of the flower-de-luces, but that the leaves are broad, of a yellowish green, folded one within the other at the bottom, open at the top; out of the middle whereof rises a stiff stalk, near two foot high, bearing at the top thereof a large and gallant flower, of nine leaves, as the rest do; the three lower leaves large and broad, of a sad purple-colour, almost black, diversly spotted, straked and marked with a grayish white colour, with a great black freeze in the middle of each of them; the three arched leaves that cover the small Part of these, of the same colour and making, but a little paler, especially towards the sides and ends; the three upper leaves also very large, marbled like the other, but of a brighter colour, the roots tuberous, thick and long, but of a yellowish brown colour than the other flag flower-de-luces, with great long fibres.

Iris Chalcedonica minor, the lesser *Chalcedonian Iris*, or flag-flower, &c. differs only from the former in being lesser in all its parts, the leaves of a yellow green, the flower darker, and not so well marked; each flowering in May, and are the best kinds of flag-flowers; their roots sometimes lose their fibres, and

then

hen the green leaves die to the ground ; such as
to, must be taken up and kept out of the ground
ill October. The best time to transplant them is in
August, or early in September, in flesh soil, mixed
with well rooted wood-pile earth, but not as some
advise, under a south Wall, for in two days the hot
reflection of the Sun from thence will destroy their
flowers; but so as to have the morning, but not the
mid-day, scorching Sun. Some take them up in
June, and keep them dry till late in October, which,
as they say, makes them the apter to bear flowers.

There is the flower-de-luce of *Asia* and of *Dal-*
natig, that bear many flowers on a head, the first of
deep, the last a lighter blue, both very sweet-
cented.

Iris Lusitanica biforea, the twice-flowering *Portugal*
lower-de-luce, flowers in Spring, and commonly
the same year in Autumn, and sweeter in scent
than any of the former.

Iris Camerarii purpurea versicolor, the variable pur-
ple flower-de-luce of *Camerarius*, the three lower
leaves of a reddish purple, the arched leaves of a
black yellow, shadowed with purple, the three top-
leaves of a dull smoaky yellowish purple-colour.

Iris cærulea versicolor, the blue parti-coloured, falls
blue at the edges, the rest white arched leaves whi-
sh yellow, top-leaves pale sky with yellow edges.

Iris alba versicolor, the white variable flower-de-
luc, rises near yard high, bearing four or five
owers one above another, of a silver colour, listed
with bluish purple down the backs of the top leaves,
the lower leaves whipt about the edges with blue :
the arched leaves of a pale sky-colour, more blue
owards the ridge.

Iris Aurea angustifolia Tripolitæ, the yellow flow-
r-de-luce of *Tripoli*, grows about four foot high,
bearing two or three long narrow-leav'd gold yel-
low flowers.

Clusius, narrow leav'd variable flower-de-luce, bears four or five small flowers, the lower leaves mark'd with white and blue, arched leaves of a light blue.

There is great blue, bearing many flowers on a stalk; also the double narrow-leav'd flower-de-luce, blue and white.

The blush colour'd dwarf flower-de-luce, falling leaves of a reddish purple, with blue thiums, the arched and top-leaves of a fine pale red, or blush colour. Some of these flower in April, others in May, and some bring forth their flowers not till June; they are hardy Plants, grow and increase in most places, but the better the soil, the more they will flourish, and are too roomy for a flower-garden, fitter for the borders of a fruit-apartment: The beginning of September the best time for their transplanting; part their roots, set them neither too thick nor too deep.

Iris, like Rainbow, several Colours show,
With ease persuaded to increase and grow;
Such different Faces, and Complexion too,
None but the matchless Tulip can out-do.

If Rainbow called Juno's Messenger,
Then these her flow'rs, that of such feature are,
To please the Goddess 'mongst them never fail
To shew more Colours than her Peacock's Tail.

As the Rainbow succeeding Show'rs declare,
And Peacocks Cries that they are drawing near;
Iris or flower-de-luce the same descry;

By drawing in their Leaves and closer lie.

So Peacock, Rainbow, Iris, Flower-de-luce,
As like in Colours, so alike in use.

And by their different Tinctures, colours gay,
From most of Flowers bear the flag away.

R O S A.

THE Rose, the divers and excellent kinds thereof, are one of the chiefest ornaments that enrich our Gardens; of which there are the following sorts..

Rosa rubra Anglicæ, the English red rose; this all Persons are so well acquainted with, that it needs no Description; from this came

Rosa Mundi, the Rose of the World for Scent and Form like the common red one, but their colours differ to admiration, were it not by its great increasing grown too common, are in this flower for the most part of a pale blush-colour, diversly spotted, and finely marked, with great flakes of the same red, as in the common red Rose, making, it through the whole double flower, the loveliest thing to the eye of its Species.

Rosa Hungaria, the Hungarian Rose, differs from the common red one in the green shoots, the flower of a pa'er red, having faint spots spread over the leaves of the whole double flower, but of no great value.

Rosa Provincialis, *flore rubro*, the red Province-rose, is greener and bigger than the common red, the flowers large and thick, spreading very broad, and laid open, of a paler red, and sweeter than the red one; there is one of this kind constantly spotted and marbled, with deeper and paler red.

Rosa Belgica, *flore rubro*, the red Belgick Rose, the flowers exceeding thick and double, full of small coves in the middle, and bigger on the outside of the flowers, which when full-blown, turn towards the stalk; of a fine deep red colour, as lovely a flower as any Rose of one colour.

Rosa rubra humilis, the dwarf red Rose, grows lower, and fewer thorns than the red one, flower maller, yet thick and double, standing round and even

even when blown, and of a pleasant Carnation, scented like the ordinary red Rose.

Rosa holoserica multiplex, the double Velvet Rose, its young shoots of a sad reddish green colour, few thorns, leaves of a sadder green than the common red; the flowers of two or three rows of leaves, of a dark red Velvet-colour, with some marks of lighter red in them, seldom bearing many Roses, nor so well scented as some of the rest.

Rosa Marmorea, the marbled Rose, like the Velvet-Rose in growth, but larger: very double, and of a light red, marbled with a deeper and lighter bluish gray-de-line, well scented, better, though like that of the red Province Rose.

Rosa sine Spinis, the Rose without Thorns or Virgin-Rose, in shoots and leaves like the last, greener and smoother, without any Thorns. The flowers not so thick, spreading leaves standing forward from each other, of a pale red, streaked on the faces of the leaves, of a pale blush, the back-sides are all of a pale or whitish colour, blowing most times fair and very sweet.

Rosa Francofurtensis, the Frankford-Rose, hath the Button under it bigger than any other, the flowers thick and double, of a bluish red colour, and sweet scent, but seldom opens fair, but curl'd and crumbled.

Rosa Cinnamomia, the Cinnamon-Rose, blows in May, bearing many small double flowers, of a pale red, and faint scent, a little like to Cinnamon, from whence its name. So far of red Roses, the next are paler colour'd: As,

Rosa Damascena vulgaris, the common Damask Rose, too well known to need describing.

Rosa Damascena versicolor, the parti-coloured Damask-Rose; or, as once commonly termed, the York and Lancaster, differing only from the last, in that sometimes half the flowers, sometimes half in some of the leaves, are parted or marked with a pale blush, almost white upon the Damask-Rose-colour.

Rosa Chrystallina, the Chrystal Rose, like the last, only differing in the making of the flowers, being commonly striped, and marked throughout every leaf, with pale white upon the Damask Rose-colour.

Rosa Damascena variegata elegantior, the Elegant variegate Damask Rose, hath leaves smaller, shoots shorter and redder, the flowers more double than the last, and much better marked than either of those before-mention'd, and by many known by the name of Mrs. Hart's Rose.

Rosa Damascena Provincialis, the Damask Province-Rose, too generally known to need Description, being but too common, were it as scarce as some others, it would be as valuable as any.

Rosa Mensalis, the Monthly Rose, in all parts like the Damask, but bears in England but in June, August, and September, though reported in Italy to bear Seven Months in the Year.

Rosa Belgica, sive vitrea, flore rubicante, the blush Belgick Rose hath bigger Branches, fuller of Thorns, of a whitish green colour, many flowers growing together on the ends of the Branches, about the bigness of an ordinary Damask Rose, but very thick and double; of a fine pleasant pale blush-colour, and sweet scent, the greatest bearer.

So many diversities of the Damask or paler colour'd Roses have we; and proceed next to the yellow Roses and conclude with the white.

Rosa lutea simplex, the single yellow Rose grows as high as the Damask, the young shoots full of small hairy prickles, of a dark reddish colour, small leaves, single flowers, but five leaves apiece; of a pale yellow colour, being naturally a wild Rose, and entertained for variety.

Rosa Austriaca flore Phœnicio, the Scarlet Rose of Austria, in all parts like the last, the chiefest difference in the colour of the flowers; the inside of the leaves of this, of a fine Scarlet, and the out-side of a pale Brimstone colour; for which Reason worthy esteem.

Rosi

Rosa Lutea, flore pleno, the double yellow Rose, smaller shoots and leaves, of a paler yellowish green than the single kind, the flowers very thick and double, the best kind, like that of the Damask Rose, of a pale yellow; another that comes with a multitude of small pale yellow leaves, often with a great thrum in the middle, neither of any considerable scent; the first coming well and smooth, of chiefliest value, the last of little worth coming broken and ragged; the best its glory consists in its form and colour; we have these mentioned, and know of no other yellow Roses, and therefore come to the Diversities of white ones, the common ones I shall but mention, and but briefly insist on the rest.

Rosa alba vulgaris, the common white Rose.

Rosa incarnata, the blush Rose, only differs from the last, in opening at first, with a fine pleasant blush-colour, which afterwards grows whiter.

Rosa moschata, flore pleno, the double Musk Rose, rises high with many green branches, and dark green shining leaves, armed with great sharp Thorns, the flowers many together in a tuft come forth on long-foot stalks at the ends of the branches, of a whitish or cream colour, not very double, the first row of leaves being much bigger than the rest, which are small, and stand loose. There is another of this kind that bears single flowers therefore of less esteem, both chiefly valued for their scent, smelling like Musk, whence they had their name; as also for their use in Physick: They commonly flower in August, after the rest of the Roses, but their usual time September.

Rosa Moschata altera, the other Musk Rose, some call it the Damask Musk-Rose, some the white Cinnamon-Rose, in leaves and branches like the other, but grows not so high, larger leaves, whiter green colour, more double than the former, but not so sweet; flowering before the other, in the end or presently after other Roses.

Rosa Canina flore pleno, The double Dog-Rose, in leaves and branches like the lesser white rose, or wild kind thereof; the flowers double, of a faint whitish blush-colour, and weak scent, esteemed only because double.

Rosa semper virens, The ever-green Rose, grows like the wild eglantine, the leaves fall not in the winter as other roses, which occasioned the name, but stay on till thrust off at spring by new ones; the flowers stand four or five together at the end of the branches, which are single but of five leaves, of a pure white colour, and something resembling the musk-rose in scent.

Rosa Hispanica Moschata, The Spanish Musk Rose rises as the last, with greater green branches, and bigger green leaves; the flowers single, of five large white leaves, with an eye of blush in them, scented like the last.

Rosa Pomifera major, The great Apple-Rose, hath great stock, many reddish branches, with green sharp thorn; the leaves like the common white rose, the flowers small and single, standing on prickly buttons, bearded like other roses, which after the flower fahn, grow great, red, and of the fashion of a pear, which are the only ornament of his kingdom.

Rosa Eglanteria, flore duplici, the double Eglantine, differs only from the wild one, in that the flowers are double, of two, sometimes three rows of leaves, of a pretty reddish colour, leaves and flowers scented like the wild and single kind. All these roses I have, more or less of a kind, which bring forth their fair flowers in June, and continue flowring all that month, and most of July, except those only expressed in their description; upon the best of these sweet and profitable flowers you will find this *, and such no florist ought to be without.

Roses are increased by inoculating the buds of them in other stocks, or by laying down the branches in the earth; best stocks to inoculate upon, which must be done about Midsummer, are the Damask, White, *Francford*, the wild Eglantine.

All stocks of budded roses must be kept from suckers, and the buds inoculated as near the ground as may be, that after one years growth, the budded lance may be laid in the earth to root; first prick about a joint that will lie in the earth, many holes with an awl, and then cover it with good mould; this done in the spring, and so pegged down that it rise not again, if water'd now and then in dry seasons, by autumn, will be so rooted as to be removed, and cut from its other part behind the roots, and becomes a natural tree, one whereof is worth two others that are only budded or grafted, for that every sucker that comes from them will be of the same kind.

But since all roses are apt to yield suckers, therefore the surest way to encrease any, is gently to bend down part of the tree, or the whole in the spring, as before exprest, and lay all the branches as before directed in the ground, and apply to them old and well rotted dung, about the places where they are laid, 'twill make them root the sooner, and you by autumn have as many rooted trees of the same kind as branches laid in the earth, without prejudice to the old one, which when the new ones are cut off, may be easily brought to its place again, and the next year bear as plentifully as ever; nor does this hinder the bearing of flowers, for the branches laid will be as plentifully stored as if the tree were erect and not laid, so that they lose neither the profit nor pleasure of that year, and trees bearing roses.

The double yellow rose bears not so well when thus natural as others, nor in the sun as other roses, but must be placed in the shade, and for its bet-

ter bearing and fairest flowers, first in the stock of a Franckford Rose (as my Father-in-law Mr. Rea well advis'd) put in the bud of a single yellow rose, near the ground, which will quickly shoot to a good length; about a foot higher in that sprout, put into it a bud of a double yellow rose, the best kind, which growing, keep suckers from the root, (as in all other roses inoculated) and rub off all buds, but of that kind desired, when big enough to bear; the preceding winter prune it very near, cutting off all the small shoots, and only leave the bigger, cutting off the tops of them also as far as they are small; in the spring, when it buds for leaves, rub off the smallest of them, and when it buds for flowers, if too many, let the smallest be wiped off, leaving so many of the fairest as you think the strength of the tree may bring to perfection, which should be a standard then up to a wall, and rather shaded than in too much heat of the sun, and in dry weather sometimes watered; by which means you may expect fair and beautiful flowers, such that will recompence your pains in their propagation.

For the making roses come earlier than ordinary, as some advise, by placing them in a declining house against the sun, and water enriched with hottest dung dissolved therein, or shavings of horn, or lime steeped in it, or watering with warm water, to accelerate their blowing earlier than they naturally do; I truly think it not worth the while, because other beautiful flowers would be in being, and diminish somewhat of their glory, which is the more, blowing in a season when none others to vie with them; and if such means as before express'd, I have reason to suspect the killing of trees thereby, a deserved loss for following irrational and unexperimented impositions.

But for retarding the blowing of roses, that is more acceptable, especially when no more pains

than sheering off the buds when they new put forth; and then when others are quitting their lively ornaments, they will be putting on theirs; and I suppose, a second sheering them off, may cause them to be as much more later, and so have roses when no other flowers in being; but then be sure to serve the whole tree so, for if you sheer but one part of it, the part unsheer'd will spend that strength and sap that you expected should put forth new buds in the places of those cut off, and so frustrate your design.

As soon as your roses have done blowing, cut them with your shears pretty close to the old wood; and near the spring each branch ought to be cut again with a pruning knife, close to a leaf, bud and all dead parts taken away, or any that is superfluous, to bring your tree in handsome form; they are all hardy, and endure the severest winters well enough; they may be disposed up and down your garden in bushes, or to the walks amongst your fruit, or set in rows and hedges, intermixing the several colours so, as to have no two of like colours together; the well placing them much advances their prospect to the eye, and commends the disposer of them.

Let none of your rose-trees grow high, which is disgraceful, rather lower than above yard and half, except your musk-roses, which bear not well except against a wall, pale, or house side, and suffered to grow to their full height, which usually is eight or nine foot high.

These dew-emporied, musky, fragrant perfuming flowers, deserve the most principal place among all others whatsoever, being not only esteemed for its beauty, virtues, and odoriferous scents; but because it is the honour and ornament of our English Scepter, as by the conjunction in the uniting of those two most Royal Houses of York and Lancaster appears, and claim the chiefeſt places in a

Crown

Crown and Garland; witness *Anacreon* a greek poet, whom *Henricus Stephanus* thus rendred in latin verse.

Rosa honor decusque florum,
Rosa cura amorque Veris,
Rosa Cælitum voluptas,
Roseis puer Cythereis.
Caput implicat Coronis.
Chæritum Chorus frequentans.

The Rose is the Honour and Beauty of Flowers,
The Care and Love of the Spring (it devours)
Of (the Poets) Heavenly Powers the Pleasure,
Cytherea's Boy (eke Cupid) his Treasure,
Circling with Garland of Roses his Head,
When he to Dances of Graces doth tread.

You may mislike my thus Translating them, and
perhaps my own following fancy worse, however,
they shall run the venture, though hopping pen-
eather'd out of their nest.

Venus upon a Bed of Roses laid,
Dull Ascanius, so long with her he plaid,
Reposing on as soft as sweet a Bed,
As that whereon she cropt his Maiden-head.
They both invited sleep, and there he lay,
Till rest enabled him for farther play.
Thus Sight, Touch, Scent of Roses in their uses,
Refreshes Nature, and new strength infuses.
Who would not then these sweet-leav'd Flowers esteem
So rare, when either felt, or smelt, or seen;
And wish this greater, than hath yet o'certain us,
Double, nay Treble Blessing of Ascanius?

J U N E.

IN this Month the Lilies are in their full flower, before the Martagons, and first to be mentioned; to wit,

Lilium Rubrum, The Red Lily; the flower so vulgar, every countrywoman can form an Idea of it in a strangers head, by their rustick descriptions, and several other sorts thereof which are here regardless. There are three sorts that are mentionable; the red, yellow, and white; as,

Lilium Cruentum bulbiferum, The fiery red bulbous Lily, bearing on a high stalk many fair flowers, containing six broad thick leaves, of a fiery red at the tops, declining towards the bottom to an orange-colour, with small black specks.

Lilium Rubrum flore pleno, The double red Lily, beareth many orange-colour'd single flowers on a stalk, with small brown specks on the insides, sometimes but one fair double flower, as if all the rest were there concatenated.

Lilium Luteum, The yellow Lily, of all the kinds most esteemable, like the other, but taller and bigger, many flowers on a stalk, of a fine gold colour.

Lilium Album vulgare, The common white, like the common red, needs no farther noticing.

Lilium Album Byzantium, The white Lily of Constantinople, is smaller in all its parts than the common white, but bears more flowers, twenty or thirty on a stalk; sometimes the stalk comes flat and broad, with one hundred or more flowers on it.

Lilium album flore pleno, The double white Lily, in all things like the common kind, the flowers excepted, which are five or six on a stalk, each constantly double, the leaves long, green e'er they turn white and open, seldom opening at all but in a fair season; more a rarity for the double flowers, than beautiful. There is

Lilium Persicum, The Persian Lily rooted like the Crown Imperial, but longer, smaller, and whiter, from whence springeth up a round whitish green stalk, beset with many long whitish green leaves from the bottom to the middle thereof, from whence to the top with many small flowers hanging their heads, containing six leaves a piece, of a dead or over-worn purple-colour, with a Pointel and Chives in the middle, tipt with yellow Pendants; but this flower is in May, a flower of a small beauty, and only entertained for variety, its heavy colour setting off others that are more brisk.

Next come the *Martagons*, a rambling flower only fit for flower-pots, or chimneys, and to be planted in by borders or under hedges, but the blossoms of many pretty varieties; as

Martagon Imperialis, The Martagon Imperial, scaly root, of a pale yellow stalk above a yard high; brownish colour, at some distance, beset with single rounds of broad green leaves, and naked betwixt; at the top of the stalk come forth, in an old Plant, sometimes one hundred flowers, each on a several foot-stalk, hanging down their heads, and turning the leaves back again, which are thick and fleshy, of a pale purple colour, with brown spots on the inside, a stile in the middle, with six yellow chives tipt with Vermillion Pendants.

Martagon flore albo, The white Martagon differs from the last in a greener stalk, fewer flowers, and white flower.

Martagon flore albo maculato, The white Martagon potted, differs from the former in the stalk, being brown; flowers inclining to blush colour, with many red spots on the inside.

Martagon Canadense maculatum, The spotted Martagon of Canada, this bears four or five flowers on long stalks in form like a red Lily, having the head of a fair yellow, with many black spots on the inside

side chived and pointelled like the rest; the root smaller, and stalk lower.

Martagon Constantinopolitanum, The Martagon of Constantinople, yellowish scaly root, brownish stalk, large round pointed green leaves, confusedly placed thereon; on the top whereof come forth four or five more, or fewer flowers; on long-foot stalks, hanging their head, the leaves turning back again, of a fair orange-colour, with a pointel and six chives tipt with yellow pendants; this is very common; but those that follow are not. As.

Martagon Constantinopolitanum maculatum. The red spotted Martagon of Constantinople, like the last, but larger flowers, more on a head, of a deeper orange-colour, thick speckled on the inside, with small black spots.

Martagon Pannonicum, The Martagon of Hungary, larger leaves than the last, thinner set, flowers bigger, of a bright pale orange-colour, the best and rarest of all the Martagons.

Martagon Virginianum, The Virginian Martagon, pale yellow scaly root, the stalk rises yard-high, beset with sharp-pointed whitish green leaves, in rundles, the head bearing three or four, or more, somewhat large flowers turning back, of a gold yellow colour, with many brown spots about the bottom of the flowers, the points or ends of the leaves that turn up, of a red or scarlet colour without spots: a very tender Plant, and must be defended from Winters frosts.

Martagon Pomponio, The Martagon of Pompony, yellowish brown scaly root, stalk yard high, set promiscuously, with many small long green leaves, almost to the top, where stand many flowers, according to the age of the plant: some standing long unremoved, have born a hundred-flowers; of a yellowish Orange colour, with small black specks on the inside, fashioned like the red Martagon of Constantinople, but smaller,

There

There is also the yellow Martagon, without spots; and the yellow spotted Martagon, but of no great esteem, and only for variety admitted, as some of the others are; your choicest is that of Canada and Virginia, and must be planted in the richest and hottest earth you can get in boxes or pots, to be so housed as to be kept from freezing in the Winter.

The Lilies and most of the Martagons flower in June, but the Martagon of Pompony first, in the end of May; that of Constantinople, about the beginning of July; the Virginian last, in August.

All, except what before mentioned, very hardy Plants, increase but too fast by the roots, which hold their fibres, and therefore like not often removing, but when occasion for it, the best time is when their stalk's dried down, for then the roots, have fewest fibres; the roots ought to be set five inches deep in the Earth, that should be every year uncover'd to the bottoms, that without stirring the fibres of the old roots, the young ones may be parted from them, and they only remain with new rich earth put to them and cover'd, which will much advantage the fairness and number of their flowers; your young roots disposed in some other place convenient, (considering the height they grow to, and great increasing) not keeping them out of the ground.

The Moly in this season, is in flower, from the beginning to the end of the Month chiefly.

Moly Homerum, The great Moly of Homer, that riseth up with two or three great thick long hollow leaves, of whitish green colour, like the Tulip-leaf, from amongst which the stalk rises above a yard high, naked, round and smooth, bearing on the top a great Umbel or Tuft, of small star-like purplish-flowers, upon equal-footed stalks, which continue long before the decay, the root big and white, and of the smell of Garlick.

Moly Indicum, the Indian Moly hath shorter, though broader leaves than the former, the stalk not so high

as its leaves, without any flowers, bearing a cluster of reddish scaly bulbs, each as big as an Acorn, standing on foot-stalks, which set, will bring Plants of the same kind, great white Root covered with a dark-colour'd Coat, little increasing under ground.

Moly Montanum Pannonicum, the Moly of Hungary, of two sorts, the first hath three or four long and broad green leaves, carried up with the st. lk, a foot high one above another, beset at the top with some reddish bulbs, with long foot-stalks, with flowers of a pale purple, fashioned like Homer's Moly, the root small and apt to increase; the second like the first, but the green leaves smaller, the stalk bearing a greater cluster of dark green bulbs, flowers alike in fashion, colour, and in a manner of growing, the root wearing a dark purple-coat.

Moly Serpentinum, Serpents Moly, like the former, but more beautiful, the bulbs on the head of a lower stalk, are redder, the small green leaves twine and crawl like a Serpent, therefore so named, the root small and round, increasing into many smaller ones, no bigger than pease.

Moly Montanum flore luteo, the yellow Moly when it flowers, hath two long and broad leaves, otherwise but one, near the bigness of a Tulip, between which cometh up a slender stalk, bearing at the top a tuft of yellow star like flowers, greenish on the back, with yellow threds in the middle, whitish root, apt to increase, smelling strong, as the flowers and leaves do of Garlick.

Moly Montanum latifolium Hispanicum; the Spanish purple Moly, hath two long broad leaves, betwixt which rises the stalk two foot high, bearing at the top many star-like flowers, of a decayed purple colour, with threds of the same, tipt with yellow, yielding, near the ground, bulbs by which they are increased, having no scent of Garlick in any part.

Moly Pyxidatum argenteum Hispanicum, the silver-cupped Spanish Moly, with two or three long

rush-like

rush-like leaves, passing away when the stalk is at its height, which is a yard or more, bearing a great head of flowers, which at length spread much open, and grow long on foot-stalks, of a silver colour, with lines on both sides the leaves, fashioned small and hollow, like a Cup, white and clear root, apt to increase, without any ill scent in any part.

Moly Dioscorideum, *Dioscorides* his Moly, from a transparent root, covered with a thick yellow skin, springs up three or four narrow grassy leaves, with a stalk foot and half high, bearing at the top a tuft of milk-white flowers, like those of *Ramsons*, with a little scent of Garlick; there is another lesser, the flower leaves rounder pointed; these last and the yellow are too common for a good Florist's Collection.

Moly Muscatum Monspeliense, the sweet Moly of Montpelier, hath four or five small leaves no bigger than Bent-stalks, foot high, bearing many star like sweet flowers, which if the Season be hot, smell like Musk; small root and tender, requiring defence from Winter Frosts; this last flowers not till September.

They all lose their fibres, and may be taken up when the stalk is dried down, thriving well in any Soil, great increasers, standing long unremoved; they will last long in Flower-pots, if the Water be renewed, and are preserved more for variety than for their smell or beauties sake.

Asphodelus, the *Asphodel* also bears star-like-flowers, as the great white branched, the white unbranched, the blush colour'd, the great white striped, the little hollow white *Asphodil*, and the small yellow, flowers of small worth, therefore only named; as another kind called the *Lily Asphodel*, having sedgy leaves and roots, many of which not the least valuable, except the *Lily Asphodil*, with a white flower, and the bluish *Lily Asphodil*, which may be entertained: As also,

Phalangium, Spider wort: the Savoy and Italian are only fit for your choice, which flower about the beginning of June, and are hardy Plants, live and thrive in any Soil, but best in that which is moist; as the Lily Asphodil, their time of transplanting in August, parting the Roots, and presently setting them again. More ado about them, not worth while.

Gladiolus, Corn-flag, fit for by or out-borders because of their rambling, with broad, long, stiff, green leaves, full of Ribs coming out by the side of the other, and joined at the bottom; the stalk rising from among them, bearing many Flowers one above another, standing all one way like the Fox-gloves: As,

Gladiolus Byzantius, the Corn-flag of Constantinople, with Flowers of a deep red, with two white spots within the mouth of every Flower, round and flat Root netted over; gives many off-sets, if long unremoved.

Gladiolus flore suave rubente, the Corn-flag with a bright red Flower.

Gladiolus flore albo, the Corn-flag, with a white Flower. There are several others; but one that's fit to be retain'd amongst the b fore-mention'd, because of its colour, and that is the French-ash-colour'd Corn-flag. These several coloured ones set thick, and intermixed when they blow make a pretty show, which is the beginning of July, and lose their fibres as soon as the stalks dry, and may then be taken up and kept out of the ground, freed from their many off-sets, and in September set again. They prosper in any place, increase too much.

Lychnis, Champions, the best whereof *Lychnis Coronaria rubra multiplex*, the double red Rose-Champion, like the single kind, so well known, needs no Description, only the Flowers of this thick and double, of the same delicate Velvet red colour which is in the common single kind.

Lychnis Coronaria alba multiplex, the double white Rose-Champion, like the last, but that the Flowers are more thick and double, and rarer than the Red. There is

Lychnis Chalcedonica flore simplici, the single Non-fuch, Flower of Constantinople, or as more commonly known by the Name of the Flower of Bristol, bearing a great head of many single Scarlet flowers: Another differing in the colour of the Flowers, which is at first of a reddish blush-colour, growing paler by degrees, so that in one head there will be several shades of blushes: Another with Flowers Snow white. But the most valuable, is the

Lychnis Chalcedonica flore pleno miniato, the double rich Scarlet Nonfuch, or Flower of Bristol, a lusty, strong, great, double-headed Flower, of the richest Scarlet imaginable.

The Champions, flower the end of June and continues till September, the several Nonsuches, the latter end of the same Month also.

The Champions must be planted of slips taken from the old Roots in the end of August, that they may root before Winter; for if set at Spring, they run up to flower and die at Winter, as the old Plants are apt to do; therefore set Slips every year least you lose the kind.

The Nonsuch are more hardy, and prosper worst in a Soil over hot or too rank, they continue long, and are increased by taking young Plants from the old Roots. Do this in the end of March, when they come up with many heads; each then divided with some share of the Root, will grow, and soon come to bear Flowers. No doubt but the Seeds of the single kinds, sowed as *Auricula* seeds, being as small, may produce new Varieties.

In this Month appears.

Hesperis, five *Viola Matronalis*, Dames Violet, or Queen's Gilliflower, by Country Women call'd Close Sciences; two sorts of them common in their Gar-

dens, both single, one pale blush, the other white ; Flower but of four Leaves. But the nobler sorts are

Hesperis flore pleno Alba, the double white Queen's Gilliflower, like the single kinds, but that in this there are many Flowers on a branch, and on stalks many branches standing thick together in a long spike, each Flower thick and double, of a pure white colour and sweet scent, chiefly in the Evening ; therefore called *Hesperis*.

Hesperis flore pleno purpurascente, the double Purplish Queen's Gilliflower differs only from the last in the colour of the Flowers, which are of a fine, pleasant light reddish purple colour ; more rare than the double white.

Hesperis flore pleno variegata, the double striped Queen's Gilliflower, like the last, but that the flowers are finely striped with white, and most esteemed. There is one that beareth single Flowers thus striped, respected for its bearing Seed, which sown, produce Varieties.

They flower the beginning of June, and blow till the end of July, easily raised from any slip or branch ; which set in the ground at Spring, shaded and watered, will grow : but neglect not to nip off the Buds (of your under set Plants), as soon as they appear for flowers, otherways they will blow, and assuredly die.

Pomerius, Sweet Williams. Of these, Sweet Johns, are several sorts ; their form too well known to be here described : And of each, only the double Sweet Johns, and the Velvet Sweet Williams, worthy esteem. Every slip of them set in the Spring, will grow, they flower in June ; and if you keep their Seeds and sow them, other Varieties may be gained ; but let it be done in April. They flower not till the second year.

Speculum Veneris, or Venus Looking-glass, a pretty Seedling ; the branches low and tender, divided into many parts, commonly lying on the ground ;

little

little leaves slightly nicked on the edges; small flowers of a bright purple colour tending to blueness, with wide mouths, having a white chive in the middle that adds much to its Beauty; the roots very slender, and perish when they have perfected their small seeds; which sow in April: Afterwards they will sow themselves, and yearly pay you tribute for your first pains in sowing them.

Hedysarum clypiatum, the red satten-flower, called the French Honey-suckle, hath many stalks, set with winged green leaves; at the joints come out smaller stalks, set with many flowers of a shining red colour, in some white, which is the rarer. After the flowers past, the Seeds are contain'd in flat round Husks, three or four standing one above another. The second year after their sowing, they flower this and the next Month, and die the Winter following. In the beginning of April sow their Seeds.

Papaver multiplex, double Poppies, need no Description they are so common, some red, purple, scarlet, lead colour, white, blush, &c. Another, each leaf of the Flower is half scarlet and half white: Another, striped with the same colours: But the chiefest, and of most esteem, is that of a younger date, of a fine Gold yellow, and double, flowering in June, yield much seed, and either sowed or falling of themselves, will come up and prosper in any place.

The latter end of this Month flowers also *Nigella*, the Fennel-flower, the Spanish single of a black blue, and a double of the same colour; but of like worth either.

Fraxinella flore rubente, Bastard-Dittany with a reddish flower, grows about two foot high, with divers woody brownish stalks, the lower part set with many winged-leaves like those of a young Ash, seven, nine, or eleven together, somewhat large and long, purled about the edges, of a sad green colour.

and strong resinous scent, on the upper part of the stalks in this Month blow many flowers, growing in a spike at distances one above another, each containing five long leaves, four whereof stand on the two sides bending upwards, the fifth hanging down, turning the end up again, of a pale red colour, striped through every leaf with a deeper red, a tassel in the middle of five or six long purplish threads that bow down with the lower leaf, and turn up the ends again with a little freeze at the end of each when these are gone, succeed hard and clammy Husks pointed at the ends, wherein is contained round shining black seeds, the root white, large, and spreading under ground; the whole Plant of a strong resinous scent, more delighting to the Eye than Nose.

Fraxinella flore rubro, Bastard-dittany with a red flower, differs from the other, in that it is bigger in all its parts, leaves dark-green, longer spike of flowers, and deeper red; another raised from the seeds of this, thicker of flowers and of a deep bloody red colour.

Fraxinella flore albo, Bastard-dittany with a white flower; its stalk and leaves of a fresher green, the flowers white, and not so big as the other.

There is two other sorts, the one Ash-colour, the other raised from the seeds of this a black blue colour, striped with a deeper, less in all its parts than any of the other; all of them continue in flower from this month till the end of July; the seed ready to gather the end of August; which will be all lost, without care taken to prevent it by the spring of the Pods. 'Tis a hardy Plant endures long without removing, yields many new ones, which ought to be taken from the old root the beginning of March; they are raised with varieties, by their seeds sown in rich Earth as soon as they are ripe, especially of the deep red, white, and Ash-colour.

Cistus Mas, The Male Cistus, a small shrubby Plant about

about yard high, with many brittle, slender, woody Branches, cover'd with a whitish bark, on which many long whitish green leaves, hardish in handling, two at every joyn, with flowers in this Month coming forth at the end of the branches, three or four together upon slender foot-stalks, each of five small round leaves like a small single Rose, of a fine reddish purple, with many yellow threads in the middle, that soon fall away, and are succeeded by round hard hairy heads, containing small brown seeds.

Cistus Ledon, The Gum *Cistus* rises higher, spreads more than the former, with many blackish woody branches, set with long, narrow, dark, green leaves, whiter on the back-sides, two at each point, the whole dewed with a clammy sweet moisture, but more in hotter Countries than in ours (which artificially taken off, is the black sweet Gum call'd *Ladanum*;) at the top of the branches stand single white flowers larger than those of the former, like single Roses with five leaves, having at the bottom a dark purple spot, broad below, and pointed upwards, with yellow threads in the middle; which past, corner'd heads succeed, containing like the former, small brownish seeds. These Plants continue flowering from May to September; are raised from seeds: the Plants endure not cold, but must be housed in Winter.

Ficus Indica Minor, The Indian Fig consists of leaves springing one out of another, from one leaf out half into the Earth, which takes root and puts out others; these leaves are a finger thick, flat, and round pointed, of a pale green colour, which shews at first brown prickles on the upper side; at the tops of the leaves in this Month break out the flowers, set with two rows of pale yellow leaves, with yellow thrum tipt with red in the middle & after the flower's past, the head they stood on grows bigger in form of a Fig, but never comes with us

to perfection. This is planted in Pots, and housed in Winter, or else the frosts will rot and destroy it. There is also,

Canna Indica, The Indian flowering Reed, with fair large green leaves, coming from the joynts of the stalks, which is above yard high, bearing at the top, one above another, divers flowers, like in shape to the Corn-flag, of a bright crimson colour succeeded, by three square heads, containing seeds, which are round and black, about a Pease bigness; it hath a white tuberous root, whereby it is aptly increased.

There is another of this kind, with flowers yellow, with reddish spots.

These Plants must be set in large boxes in good earth, often water'd, and housed in Winter, for one nights frost destroys them.

Helleborus albus, The white Hellebore comes up with a great round head, of a whitish green colour, opening into many beautiful large green leaves, eminently plaited throughout, and compassing each other at the bottom; out of them the stalk riseth a yard high, with small leaves to the middle thereof, whence divided into many branches, bearing a multitude of small Star-like, yellowish, green colour'd flowers; the roots thick and big at the head, with divers great white strings running deep into the ground.

Helleborus albus flore atro rubente, The white Hellebore with a dark red flower, differs from the last, in that it comes up a month before the other, larger leaves, smaller and finer plaited, flowers less, of a dark red, and is a fine Plant; the roots of both these and the black that flowers at Christmas, are hardy, abide long unremoved, therefore at first ought to be set in good ground. There is the Ladies Slipper, small, white, and purple Hellebore, but only the two, white and the black worth our collecting.

Trachelium Americanum, five plantæ *Cardinalis*, The Car-

Cardinalis flower hath many leaves, like Canterbury-bells, but lesser, of a yellowish green colour, from whence rises tall hollow stalks, set with leaves smaller by degrees to the top, from the bosoms whereof come forth the flowers, made of five long narrow leaves, three of them standing close together, hanging downright, the other two are turned up, with an umbone betwixt them, of a paler colour than the leaves, which are of an excellent rich crimson colour; the root is compacted of very many white strings, and well looked to, abides many years. There is another with blue flowers lately come from Virginia.

This must be planted in a Pot in good rich light Earth, and when Winter begins to grow sharp, set the Pot in the ground under a South-wall, three inches deeper than the top, and cloath it about on the top with dry Moss, covered with a glafs, which take off in warm days and gentle showers, to refresh it; which must be observed in April: At which time you may take out the Pots and expose them safely.

J U L Y.

Caryophyllus hortensis, called July flowers from the Month they blow in, and are indeed the Summers glory, as Tulips the pride of Spring, deserving a Flowerists care in their propagation and preservation, especially the nobler sorts, which are called the Dutch-July-flowers, or more vulgarly Carnations, raised from seeds in the Netherlands, and other parts adjoyning to the Sea, and thence conveyed to us. Our inland indeavours to raise them, seldom countervail our trouble, none or very few raising good ones, that have not the neighbourhood of the Sea, which annually produce new mixtures, though seldom new colours; and tho' their dye's not

not many, as red, purple, scarlet, tawny, and white, and of those deeper or paler, yet so recompensing that defect in their delicate variegations, various mixtures, and pleasing scents, as to vie with any species whatsoever, considering the usefulness of some of them as the best Cordials, extreamly comforting the noblest part of Man, the heart, either in the Conserve of the Cloves made with Sugar, or in Syrups: the single colours as flowers little esteemed, in comparison of those striped, flaked, or powder'd upon white or blush, with darker or lighter red, crimson or carnation, sadder or brighter, purple, deeper or paler scarlet; so that the chief July flowers may be brought under these four sorts: Red and White, Crimson and White, Purple and White, and Scarlet and White; some whereof shall be named, that those unacquainted may the better know how to collect them, being such sorts as a Florist ought not to want, *viz.*

Red and White.

Crown of Bohemia.

Emperour, the largest flower in being, and well marked with broad flakes.

King Charles the second.

Queen Katherine.

Red and Blush.

William the Conqueror, a sullen flower.

Crimson and White.

Empress, the largest but

Countess, the rounder and neater flower.

Teages delight.

Phisbe.

Purple and White.

King Solomon, a neat flower finely marked on Snow-white.

Purple Imperial.

Musidorus.

Prince William,

Olinans.

Glory of Worcester, little purple and white.
Fair Helena, only edged with purple.
Scarlet and White.

Mayor of London, the best.

The Giant.

Romulus.

Florida.

Flambosa.

Fair Rosanna.

Paramour.

Deep Clove colour and Black.

Pluto, Striped with Black through each leaf.
Scarlets.

The Golden-Fleece.

Golden Grove.

Prince of Orange.

Princess of Orange.

Blush and White.

Mayor of York.

Blush.

Aurora, a very brisk colour.

Morning-Star.

Purple.

The Wiggon, a self-co'our.

Clover. All kinds of

Giant-clove.

Astragon.

Birtha.

Another intermixt with Purplish Leaves and Stripes.
I have heard but of two kinds that are of three colours; the one is

Bedford-Tawny, Tawny, Scarlet, and White.

These are the best of each sort now in request, and to be had as my Gardens furniture may declare; there flowering from the middle (sometimes beginning) of July, till the same time in August.

A chief thing to be considered, for their producing fair and gallant flowers, and many layers, is the Soil wherein they ought to be planted, which must

must be neither too stiff, nor over-light; the best course is to provide a quantity of good fresh earth, that which the Mole casts out of good ground, that is not stiff nor over sandy, that hath lain long un-till'd, or taken four or five inches deep from under the Swarth; but I prefer the Mole-hills best, that have not been long cast up, and mix the same with a third part of Ox, Cow, or Sheep-dung, that hath been long made, intermingling a little lime; leave your heap high and round, that it take not too much wet; let it lie by so long till well digested, which will be the sooner effected, if often turned over and well stir'd together; and besure this Earth be well mellowed e'er you put it in pots or beds for planting your layers in, and your succors in flowers will be the more prosperous, taking off your layers either in September, or in March, which I account always best; from your layers cut off all dead leaves, and the tops of all that are too long, and then rake them up, with earth about the roots, and set them in your pots, filled with the before-mentioned prepared earth, which set in the shade, and gently watered, will grow well, and then they may be removed into the morning sun, which is the only sun these flowers willingly admit of, never over-glut any with water, and moisten them not with any out of Well or Pump, till it hath stood two days at least in some vessel sunning, for raw wat'r too much chills, and rather backs tender Plants, than advantages their growth and flourishing, nay, often destroys many. In winter till April, water in the morning, otherways your moist'n'd earth about tender roots, may so freeze, as to kill them; and after that time, the sun growing more vigorous in heat, water in the evening, and your pots as soon as the sun is off them; otherwise the sun's heat exhales the moisture before it can have time to give due refreshment to the Plants.

Another sort of Earth for July flowers I was acquainted

quaunted with by one Mr. Fidkin, Gardner to the worthy Sir John Packington, of Westwood in Worcester-shire, in which I saw his flowers flourish and mark beyond expectation ; it was thus compounded.

Rotten Tan, i. e. the relicks or rubbish of a Tanner's pit, that by long lying, is converted to earth, this lain on a heap for three months to sweeten, for in its own nature 'tis too sour for such uses ; to one barrow full of which, four of good rotten wood-pile earth, and the rubbish of old walls, for want of which a little old decayed lime, a quarter of a peck at most, mixed well together, and let lie a fortnight e'er you put it in your pots for your July flower layers to be transplanted in, is a secret few know.

When your flowers begin to spindle, nip off all but one or two at the most of the biggest at each root, leaving them only to bear flowers ; and when they come to bud for flowering, nip off all those too, but three or four that are best placed, by this means will your flowers be the fairer, and more layers gained, by which your kinds are continued and increased. Remember to be often tying up their spindles, as they grow in height, to small rods, set by them on purpose for their support, lest by their bending down they break off, and you lose the pleasure of their flowers.

From the middle of June, till the same time in July, is the prime time of laying July flowers ; which is thus performed. Make choice of such slips as are strongest, having joints sufficient for laying ; prune off the side and end of the top leaves, cut the undermost part of the middlemost joint half through, from thence slit the stalk through the middle upwards to the next joint ; open the earth underneath to receive it, then gently bend it down therein, with a small hook-stick stuck in the earth to keep it down, keeping up the head of the Ap, that the slit may be open, and so pressed down and

and earthed up, which as soon as performed, must be sure to be water'd, which must be often reiterated, especially if the season be dry, it will make them root the sooner, and shoot forth fibres sufficient to be removed with earth about them the beginning of September following, into pots or beds of the aforemention'd, prepared Earth, which must be shaded and gently watered; but take heed of too much moisture, least it rot their young and tender fibres; therefore, for preventing great rains, shelter them under boards supported by forks and sticks laid on them, but not too near them, least on the other hand they perish for want of air, in a freedom of which they chiefly delight, many having been suffocated for want thereof, as too close housing in winter hath shewed the experience, and in transplanting your layers, set them not too deep, for that hath rotted and spoiled many.

Some *July* flowers in summer shoot up but with one stem or stalk, without any layer; if you suffer it to blow, the root dies, therefore if you have no more of that kind, suffer it not to flower, but timely cut off the spindle that it may sprout anew, which preserves the root.

When any *July* flowers in your pots die, empty it of its old earth, and put in new before you plant another *July* flower in it, otherwise the proper nourishment being drawn out, and spent by the first flower, will visibly appear in the ill thriving of this second.

When your roots produce too many layers, if in good flowers, covet not above three or four to be aid, for they draw so much nourishment from the root, as not enough to ascend to the flower, so hindring both fairness and bigness; but in *May* or *June*, (not too far in the last Month neither) seek out from the stems such shoots only, as are reasonable strong, that run not up to spindle; cut these off close to the stem, and throw them in a pail of water

water for twenty four hours, then in a bed of rich and fine mould, that hath been sifted through a wire riddle, cutting off your slip close at a joint, trimming away the lower leaves close to the stalk; and cut off the uppermost even at the top, make a hole in the earth with a little stick, and put your slip therein so deep, that the upper leaf may be wholly above ground; then close the ground to the stem of the Plants; and lastly, water them, rememb'ring to do it often, unless rain saves you that labour, and that this bed be as much as may be in the shade!

Ferrarius, lib. 2. cap. 15. avers, from the month of February to the middle of March (in the time of their germination) is the best time to slip this flower; nor will he have the slip, nor twisted in the bottom, nor Barly put under them to raise adulterous fibres, but only advises that they be cut off at the joint: Indeed, both Spring and Autumn are good seasons for making out roots; the latter requires that the slip be so early set, as that it may have time enough to take root before the coldness of Winter; the former, that the plant set in the spring may have taken root before the sun rises to that strength to emit violent and parching heats, General Rules for Vernal and Autumnal Settings.

As your July flowers blow, if you observe any to break the pod, with a Penknife or Lancet open as much at each division thereof, then bind it about with a small slang, or narrow list of the thin lim of a Gold-beaters old Mould, which moistened with your tongue, will stick together, keep our flower round, and scarcely to be perceived: If they come all of one colour, the layers from that em will continue so, and be of a new kind.

Keep your first flowers for seeds, letting their pods stand as long as you may for danger of frosts, except as much as may be from wet; then cut the ems off with the pod on them, and dry them so as

not to lose the seeds. The dryness of the cods, and blackness of the seed, argues their ripeness.

Ferrarius, lib. 3. chap. 15. says, the bottom of every cod or pod brings the best seeds, and the largest flowers. The seeds producing most varieties are the striped tawnies. The most variety of double flowers are raised from the seeds of double flowers, though many times the seeds of single ones will produce double. The best time to sow them, is the beginning of April; or Full Moon, near that time before or after, on indifferent good ground mixed with the ashes of too old rotted and superfluous slips and stems of July flowers burnt, in a place so shaded, as to have only the morning and evening sun; sow them not too thick, and sift the same compound over them a quarter of an inch thick; when the plant is grown to a considerable strength, which will be in August or September following, remove them into beds of a very good soil, about the Full Moon, where they must stand till they flower, these seedlings come up sometimes with three, sometimes with four leaves, though the most have but two, and by some observed, that those with but two leaves prove single, those with more prove double flowers; if you mark such, you will the year after their sowing, find its variety by their flowers, the best of which set in pots, that they may be so placed each season, as to have the morning sun only; not up against a south wall, for they love not intemperate heat.

The several sorts of Primroses appear,
The blushing Virgin Beauties of the year,
Till the Bears Ears with more numerous dyes,
Do take the field, but much more take our Eyes,
Or the Ranunculus, Anemonies
So richly dy'd in grain, challenge the prize;
Till Tulips in their glorious Dress come forth,
Scorning all Rivals dare compare in worth,

Which

Which Roses offer at, yet sweetly yield,
 To July Flowers that next do crown the field,
 And will the honour wear, or lose each head,
 With looks like fair skin'd Thisbe when she bled,
 Or when a sadder purple stream had been
 Trickling all over her sweet Lily Skin.
 Others did seem, and some of kin did show,
 Like to the blushes on her face did flow ;
 Whilst one to steal her breath, to mouth did skip,
 So wears the Scent and Scarlet of her lip.
 Nay, the deep Clove its darker hue doth hold,
 From her once brighter blood, congeal'd and cold,
 But dead change looks, and similitize her thus,
 Hanging their heads as she on Pyramus.
 Their Pens may write, or Pencils draw their story,
 Living the Eyes best witness of their glory.

Clematis peregrina flore rubro, Red Virgin's-bower, with many limber weak woody branches, covered with a thin brown outer bark, and green underneath, winding about any thing it can take hold ; the leaves stand at the joints, consisting of three parts, some notched on one side, some on both ; the flowers the latter end of this Month begin to appear from the joints on long foot-stalks, made of four leaves, standing like a Cross of sullen dark blue, the roots a bundle of brown strong strings, tened to a head, running deep in the ground.
Clem. &c. purpureo, Purple Virgin's-bower, of a heavy bluish purple.

Clematis, &c. pleno purpureo, The double purple Virgin's-bower, like the former, but bigger and stronger, colour'd alike in the flower, which is very thick and double ; the outward leaves broad as others are, but the inward narrow folded close together, like a big button in the middle of the flower, which open so slowly, that the outward leaves fall off before the others spread themselves, and continue flowering the next month ; these must

must be supported against a wall : the young and small branches that are apt to die in Winter, pruned off in March ; the nearer cut, the fairer the flowers

Geranium nocte olens, This is the only Cranes-bill worth our notice, and so called, because it smelleth sweet only in the night ; it hath a great root like a Paeony, with large jagged leaves, the flowers come forth in this Month, with small and round-pointed leaves, of a purple colour, listed about with yellow ; these stand on smooth stalks eight or ten on a head, which by night are as sweet in the night, as beautiful in the day, the Plant is tender, and therefore set in a pot, and govern'd in Winter as the Cardinals flower, or housed and kept dry in Winter, for any moisture rots theroot.

Jucca Indica, The Indian Jucca, hath a large Tuberous root and fibre, thence springs a great round tuft of hard long hollow green leaves, with points as sharp as thorns, always remaining, but some of the outward ones which are supplyed by those that spring in the middle : from an old Plant we'll kept sometimes springs a strong round stalk, divided into several branches, which bear divers flowers, something like *Fritillaria's*, but narrower at the bottom, containing six leaves, the three outward veined on the backs, from the bottom to the middle, with a reddish blush upon white, coming forth in this Month, and soon fall away without seeding with us. This Plant must be set in a large square box, wide and deep, fill'd with good rich earth, housed in winter, and defended in Frosts ; it never here increases, that I yet know of, but are brought from the West-Indies.

Periploca Virginiana, Virginian silk, rises with one or more round stalks, near four foot high, at several joynts set with two long, broad vein'd, round pointed green leaves, on the top of the stalk, out of a skinny-hose, a great tuft of flowers come forth, thirty or forty hanging down on long foot-stalks, each

each consisting of five small hollow leaves, of a purplish colour; which past, come long crooked Cods standing upwards, containing flat brown seeds, wrapped within a great deal of fine soft whitish brown silk, the root big and white, running far underground, and springing up in many places; it flowers in July bringeth seeds and silks in August; it hath been raised from seeds brought from *Virginia*; the stalks die to the ground every winter, but spring again at Spring, if the place where it stands be covered with horse-dung in winter to defend it from frosts.

Jasminum album, White Jasmine: from the bigger boughs that come from the root, proceed divers green flexible branches, set with winged leaves of a dark green colour, standing two together at the joynts, made of many small pointed leaves, set on each side of a middle rib, commonly three on a side, one bigger and more pointed at the end; at the tops of the young branches, divers flowers come forth together in a tuft, each on a long foot-stalk, which are small, long, and hollow, opening into five white pointed leaves, of a strong sweet scent, falling away here with us without seeding.

Jasminum Catalonicum, The Catalonian or Spanish Jasmine, like the last in growing, differs only in the flowers, which before open in a blush, after white with bluish edges, the branch and green leaves larger but shorter, the whole not rising half so high, the flowers sweeter than the other.

Jasminum Hispanticum multiplex, the double Spanish Jasmine grows like the last, the flowers white but bigger and double, containing two rows of leaves, with some smaller coming forth of the middle of the flowers, which are as sweet as the former.

Jasminum Luticum, the yellow Jasmine, hath many long slender branches, set at distances with three small dark green leaves together, the middle or end leaf being the biggest; at the joynts where the leaves come forth, stand long stalks, bearing small long

hollow flowers, ending in five, sometimes six yellow leaves: the flowers past, round, black shining berries succeed them, the roots are tough and white, creeping in the ground, coming up in divers places, much increasing.

Jasminum Indicum flore Phœnicio, the Indian scarlet *Jasmine*, cometh up from a large spread root, with one, two or more flexible branches, which must have somewhat to support them, putting forth at every joyns small and short tendrils, by which it fastens to any woody substance, at the same place comes forth two winged leaves, large almost as Rose leaves, full of veins and finely nicked on the edges, standing usually three on a side, and one at the end, which are reddish at first, after of a fair yellowish green colour, at the end of the branches comes forth the flowers, many together, long like a Fox glove, at the ends opening into five fair broad leaves, with a stile and small threds in the middle of a Saffron colour, some Plants have on the inside the flowers small, red leaves. others of a deep scarlet, vein'd with small yellow lines.

The *Jasmines* flower from July to the middle of August, the first white and common yellow are hardy and endure our Winter colds, encreasing fast enough by suckers; but the Indian yellow and the Spanish, must be planted in pots or boxes, that they may be housed in Winter, encreased usually, by grafting them late in the Spring on the common white *Jasmine*, the approach way; they may also be encreased by layers.

Laurus Rosea, sive *Oleander*, the Rose Bay-tree is of two sorts, one bringing red, the other white flowers, in nothing else differing, its stem growing to the bigness of a man's thumb, dividea into three branches, at each joint bearing long, hard, thick, dark green leaves; at the end of the branches come forth the flowers, of a deep blush in the one, and white in the other, consisting of four narrower long yet

yet round pointed leaves, which here fall away without seed.

Laurus Indica, the Indian Bay thrives with us but slowly; rising not above four foot high, the branches cover'd with a yellowish green bark, thick set with leaves, which are betwixt those of the Cherry-bay and the common kind, the flowers grow in a long spike, of a greenish white colour, succeeded by Berries like small Olives ; this Plant must be defended from Frosts in Winter and is encreased by layers.

A U G U S T.

Cyclamen or Sowbread now appears without leave on small naked stalks, the flowers coming up folded in the leaves, hanging down their heads and turning up their leaves again, which are in all but five, some of a bright shining reddish purple, as the vernal one, another that flowers in the Spring is of a pale purple, there are also vernal white ones single and double.

The small purple *Cyclamen*, another larger of a reddish purple, both Summer flowers. But the most are those that in this month of *August* begin to flower and continue so in *September*, and some in *October*, *viz.*

The Ivie-leaved *Cyclamen* of *Autumn*, of the palest purple colour.

The narrow leaved *Cyclamen*, whereof one purple, another white.

The double purplish colour'd *Cyclamen* having about a dozen leaves in a flower.

There is another as double, that is white.

The spring *Cyclamens* are preferable before the rest, but the double ones most of all and hardest to be got. Some few days after the flowers come up, their leaves fashion'd almost like *Colts-foot* leaves,

but have some indenting on the edges, some more, other sorts less, some longer, some rounder, all of them strangely variegated, spotted and circled with white green, about the middle of the leaves on the upper side, but that side underneath is red. These flowers and leaves spring from a round flat Turnip-root; black on the outside, not losing their fibres, therefore seldom removed, but their time for Transplanting is a little before they put forth buds or flowers: They seldom encrease by roots; therefore raised by seeds, the head or vessel that contains them after the flowers are past, shrinketh down, winding the stalk in a scroul about it, and lieth on the ground hid under the leaves, where it groweth great and round, containing some small seeds, which must be sown as soon as ripe in good light earth in Pots or Boxes, and cover'd near a finger thick; after they are sprung up and the small leaves dried down, put some more of the same earth upon them, and after the second year, remove them to convenient distances about nine inches asunder, where they may stand and bear flowers, and probably may yield you some variety, either in flower, shape or marking of their Leaves.

Thlaspi Creticum, or Candy Tufts, an Annual, are now in their prime, and begin to blow in July, they are small plants, about a foot high, their stalks set with long, narrow, notched whitish green leaves; at the top stand many small single flowers set close together, in some all white, some have a purplish spot in the middle, others are all of a pale purple colour, the seeds are small and reddish (their roots yearly perishing) and must be yearly sowed in April; almost any ground will serve their turn.

Lathyrus Latifolius, the everlasting Pease now flourishes, bearing many large Pease like blossoms, of a purplish red colour, standing on large foot stalks, the Haum rises high, and must be so planted, as to be born up; it dies to the ground in Winter, and rises

rises again at Spring; in September its Cods will be ripe, filled with small Pease, which must be sowed or set at the Spring, and allowed two or three years ere they grow strong enough to bear flowers. There is a blue one that is more rare, and continues as long.

Flos Africanus, the African, and by some called the French Marigold.

There are several varieties thereof, the best whereof are,

Flos Africanus maximus multiplex: The greatest double African, or French Marigold, having many winged leaves, purled about the edges, of a dark green colour, the stalk rising about a yard high, divided towards the top into many branches, each branch bearing one large double flower, of a fair gold yellow colour on the upper side, and paler underneath; there are diversities sometimes come from the seeds of the same flower, some paler than others, rising out of a large Pod, wherein after the flowers past, are contain'd long narrow black seeds, from which the several varieties are raised, some coming with large single flowers, with a thrum in the middle tho' they seed from double ones.

Flos Africanus fistuloso flore multiplex, the hollow leav'd African Marigold, the flowers thick and double, composed of many hollow leaves, opening at the end, in some of a deep, in others of a pale yellow colour.

Flos Africanus minor flore pleno: The lesser double French Marigold smaller than either of the former, the stalks not so strong, but twining several ways, the outward leaves sometimes bigger than the rest, and of a deeper and sadder colour: they flower in Augst, the roots perishing with the first frosts, and are yearly renewed by seeds sowed in April in a hot Bed; but sow not any seeds from single flowers, but from the first of the double ones: after they are come up to some strength remove them into a rich

soil that lieth to the Sun, where being water'd, they prosper and bear large and stately Flowers ; as broad as the palm of any hand ; or as big, thick and double and shaped like the red Belgick Rose.

Nasturtium Indicum, Indian Cresses, or yellow Larks heel, spread into many long trailing branches, four or five foot long, which unless supported, lie on the ground, and take up a great deal of room, smooth leaves and round, the flowers of a fair yellow colour, shaped something like a single Lark's heel, but the leaves stand plainer, and some of them streaked with red, the seeds rough and uneven, falling off themselves, and are to be gather'd off the ground, the root dying in Winter ; sow them in April, on a hot-bed or otherways, which may be removed into good Earth, having the advantage of the Sun, and craggy poles or sticks of a yard and half high to lead up their wery Branches, which guided up by your hand to the top, when in flower make a glorious show : The blossoms gather'd before the Winter, and pickled up with Vinegar and Sugar, is an excellent and rare Sallet.

Mirabilia Peruviana, the Marvel of Peru, hath a big stalk bunched at the joynts, spreading into many branches, set at the joynts with fair green leaves, betwixt which and the stalk, come forth the Flowers on short foot stalks, fashion'd like those of the lesser blue bindweed, narrow at the bottom, and wide open at the brims, of which several kinds, white, red, or yellow, but the rarest are those with variegated Flowers, red and white, or red and yellow, all but the white kind flower'd plentifully with me this year : and these (like the bindweed) open in the Night, and as soon as the Sun shines upon them, the brims shrink inward and wither away and seldom therefore seen, but late in the Evenings or Mornings, for which reason by some called the Flowers of the Night, after the blossoms are past, they are succeeded each by one seed, about the big-

ness and colour of a black Pease, the roots long like a radish, black on the outside, commonly perishing in the Winter.

They flower from the beginning of August, till Winter frosts destroy them: The seeds are set the beginning of April in a hot bed and thence removed into rich earth, where they may have the benefit of the Sun: if any flower not the first year, lay Horse Litter or Dung on them before the Frosts, and so cover'd all Winter, they will flower the sooner the year following, and the roots of your best kinds when done flowring, taken up and dried, and each wrapped in woollen rags and kept from moisture all Winter, being set in the Earth the beginning of March, will in their due seasons bear Flowers.

Amaranthus, Flower gentle, by some called Princes Feather, of which the greater and the lesser, and of each diversity.

Amaranthus purpureus major, the great purple flower gentle, hath a thick and tall stalk, with many large green leaves, the stalk divided into many branches, bearing long spikes of round hairy Tufts, of a reddish purple colour, divided into several parts, wherein are contained a great many, when full ripe of small white seeds; of this there are many kinds bigger and lesser, some purple mixed with green, some all whitish green colour, &c.

Amaranthus purpureus minor, The lesser purple flower gentle, hath yellowish green leaves a little reddish, broad at the stalk, and sharp pointed, set with these leaves, the stalk rises two foot high branched at the top, bearing long, soft and gentle tufts of hair, standing like a *Piramis*, of a deep shining Murrey purple, lasting so many Months after it is gather'd; the seeds are small, black and shining.

Amaranthus diversorum colorum Flower gentle of divers colours, differ little either in leaves or stalks or seeds, only their flowers are of deeper or lighter colours, of Purple, Scarlet and Gold colour. I have

had this year some Scarlet and Purple, Lemon and Orange, some straw colour and crimson, &c. these mixed in a Pot with African Marigolds shew finely.

There are *Amaranths* of three colours, their beauty consisting not in the Flowers, but leaves; in hot years are parted into green, red and yellow colours, the seeds of all being black, small and shining, excepting the first, and ought to be sowed as the *Africanus* on a hot bed, in April, and when grown to any strength, may be removed, where they may have no interception from the Sun-beams, and this yearly, because the first frosts destroy them: Their soil must be light and rank; if you covet to have good seeds, sow them in a hot bed in the middle of March, when grown up to any strength, remove them into another new hot bed, taking them up with earth about them, so setting them the beginning of May, transplant them, where they may stand to bear Flowers, which this way you will have the sooner, as also their seeds, and better ripened, which you may reserve for two or three years following, for so long will they last good.

These four last being the best of seedlings, a Garden ought not to be unfurnished with, (besides their beauty) to supply the vacancy of other Flowers in your emptied beds of *Tulips*, *Ranunculus*, and *Anemones*, till their time of replanting.

There is your Garden Mallows, double Holy Hocks, Snap Dragons, Toad Flax, Fox Gloves, Thistles, Scabious, Mullen, Fennel Flower, Bindweed, Larks Heels, Canterbury Bells, Thorn Apples, Apples of Love, Garden Lupines, Scarlet Bean, Snails, Caterpillars, Oak of Jerusalem, and of Cappadocia, trifles adored amongst Country Women in their Gardens, but of no esteem to a Florist, who is taken up with things of more value.

But of little more value is your sensible Plant, your humble Plant, and *Noli me tangere*, considering their trouble in the raising, and want of Beauty:

The

The first the leaves being toucht shrink from you ; the second, when handled, falls down ; the last, their Pods being taken betwixt your fingers, before they are ripe, fly in pieces with a suddain snap ; being all annuals, and raised from seeds, and only propagated for those qualities, and perish with the first frosts, especially the two first.

Then for your sweet Herbs, Basil, Marjoram, Mastick, Sage, Fenny-royal, Lavender, Time, Rosemary, Gold and Silver and double flower'd, the Kitchen Maid so well understands as to excuse any more but their bare names.

There is also double Pellitory, double Featherfew, double Cammomil, double Dog Fennel, double Lady Smocks, double Dazy, &c. which most Women are acquainted with, and know how to order.

In this Months Flowers;

Ornithogalum Æthiopicum, the Star Flower of *Æthiopia*, having green leaves of a foot long, Inch broad, woolly when broken, stalk cubit high, bearing from the middle to the top, many large white Star-like Flowers, with some yellowness in the bottom of them, with a three square head, compassed with white threads, tipt with yellow, thick root, round and white; as tender as that which blows in May ; the Star Flower of *Arabia*, and must be used accordingly ; these two, and that which blows in April, the yellow one which is less tender, only worth a Florists collection and care in preserving.

Hyacinthus Indicus tuberosa radice ; the great Indian tuberous Hyacinth, the best and most desired of all its kinds, hath a thick tuberous knobbed Root, formed into several heads, with many thick fibres at the bottoms of them ; from whence rise up several strong and tall stalks, set with divers fair, long and broad green leaves, joyned at the bottom close to the stalk, where they are biggest, growing by degrees smaller to the top, where in this month stand

many fair large Flowers, composed of six white leaves, spread open, like those of a white Daffodil, with some short threads in the middle, and of so strong a sweet scent, that a pot of them set in a lower room, the doors open, it shall be smelt all the house over; there is another in this kind, but lesser in all parts. This is yearly to be taken up in *April* (tho' you may do it in *September*, and keep the roots dry in Sand, or when dry, in Papers in a warm **Closet** till *April*) and then carefully part the roots, not breaking the great fibres, and to replant them presently thus, put rich earth in the bottom of the pot up to the middle, then some natural fresh earth, placing the root therein, but so that the fibres may have nourishment from that below, then cover the whole root with the same fresh earth, and fill up the rest of the Pot, with the rank rich earth that you put in the bottom, then plunge your Pot in a hot Bed, let it there remain, if that Bed make it not spring, remove it to a second, till it springs grass high, or two inches, then set it under a South-wall, whole in the hot Bed, not water it, but afterwards in dry weather water it gently; in *August* it will shew its rich and fragrant Flowers: about the middle of *September* houle it, for it will not endure cold or wet, if you wou'd have it off-set, then set the root naked in rich earth, but probably it rises not to flower that year.

Althaea Fruticosa, shrub Mallow, with woody branches, with a whitish bark, and soft woolly whitish green leaves, like the Currant-trees, large Flowers like single Holly hock; some deep reddish or purple, others lighter, with the bottom of a deeper purple, running into the leaves in small veins: another fresher green leaves and white Flowers with a large purple spot in the bottom; of this another with its flowers striped with blush lines, these shrubs that grow to a Man's height, and sometimes higher, are increased by laying down the branches in the earth,

earth, and sometimes by their seeds, which seldom come to maturity here, or you may graff them by approach, one upon another, and on one of these shrubs have all the varieties.

Balaustium, or double blossom'd wild Pomegranate Tree, flowers the end of this Month, and is the rarest of all the flowering shrubs, if pruned, grows up high, otherwise, in a thick bush full of small branches, with some Thorns thereon, and many small shining green leaves, which fall away in Winter, and are renewed in the Spring; at the sides and ends of the branches, come out many hard and coral coloured Cups, and out of them beautiful flowers, as big and double as a Province Rose, of an excellent bright crimson colour; there is another that is less in all its parts, sadder green leaves, the flowers inclining more to Orange colour. I have read of another, with double striped flowers, but have not seen it, nor spoke with any that have: but if you will have the *Balaustium* here described bear with you, you must plant it in a Box or Case made of Wood, that it may be housed in the Winter, and in Spring the young sprouts sheer'd off, that it spend it self not too much in them, and this done two or three times, this plant is easily encreased by its suckers or by laying.

Spirea frutex, the shrub *Spirea* flowers this month, and rises up more than yard high, with divers woody stalks set with leaves, like those of sally, but lesser, and nicked on the edges; on the top of the stalks come forth many small pale peach colour'd flowers, set thick together in a long spike, lessening by degrees like Pyramis, the root woody and lasting, endures the Winter, and is encreased by layers.

Maracco, five Climatis Virginiana, the Virginian Climber, comes out of the ground in May, with long, round winding stalks, more or less, and in height according to the age, or liking of the Plant; it grows with

with us five or six foot or more high; from the joints come forth the leaves, at each one from the middle to the top, a clasper like a Vine, and a flower also; the leaves broad at the bottom, about the middle divided into three parts; nickt about the edges, the bud of the flower before it opens, like the seed Vessel of the common single *Vigella*, but longer, having at the top five crooked horns, opening the bud, divideth it self into ten parts, sustaining the leaves of the flower, which are many, long, sharp pointed, narrow, well spread one by another, some streight and others crooked; these leaves are of a whitish colour, thick spotted with a peach colour, having towards the bottom, a ring of a perfect peach colour, and above and beneath it a white Circle, adding much to the beauty of the flower, but the most strange is the Umbrane, which riseth in the middle, parting it self into four or five crooked spotted horns; from the midst of these rises another roundish head, which carries three nails or horns, biggest above, and small at the lower end: but never with us, that I have heard on, is this flower succeeded by any Fruit, but in the West-Indies, (where 'tis a native) it beareth Fruit like a Pomegranate, containing a whitish pulp, and many corner'd rough black seeds, about the bigness of a Pear Kernels, long roots, thicker than the *Sarsaparilla*'s, which run far in the earth, putting up heads in several plages, by which means encreased, its beautiful flowers shew themselves in August, the stalk dying to the ground every Winter, springing again from the roots in May, which may be cover'd and defend'd from hard frosts in Winter; it ought to be planted in a large pot to hinder the roots running, and for housing in the Winter, and seting in the hot Sun in Summer, the hottest place that may be, or it will not bear at all; we set the pots in the Spring in hot Beds to bring them forward.

In this month blossoms that curious pleasant, fragrant, and ever green plant. The *Myrtle*, of which is, *Myrtus Latifolia*, the broad leav'd Myrtle; In thick bush, full of branches, growing four or five foot high, set with bright, shining and ever green leaves, of a sweet scent, somewhat broad and long, at the joints of the branches come forth the flowers, of five small white leaves, with some white threds in the middle, and very sweet, the roots consisting of many strings and fibres, as all shrubs do.

Myrtus minore folio, the lesser leav'd Myrtle grows like the former, but not so high, the leaves thicker on the branches, smaller pointed at the ends, of a deeper green colour, in little else differing.

Myrtus Rotundiore folio, the Box leav'd Myrtle differs from the last, the leaves being round, pointed like Box, there is another call'd, *The upright Myrtle*, having sharp pointed leaves and branches growing erect; another call'd, *The Bird's-nest Myrtle*, thick set with narrow leaves, and close compacted branches.

Myrtus Latifolia flore pleno, *The double flower'd Myrtle*, grows like the first, but being more tender, grows not so large nor high, its flowers, being like the other, white, but very thick and double, of a delicate sweet scent.

Myrtus Battica Latifolia, *The great Spanish, or Laurel leaved Myrtle*, in all parts bigger than the former, rises near two yards high, the leaves are like those of the Bay, but a whiter green, set in a double row on both sides, the branches sweet in scent, in flowers and fruits differ little from the first; all but the last are preserved in Cafes, and diligently housed in Winter, but that is more hardy, and with any care will endure the violence of Winter, though planted at large, about the same time flowers

Gelsaminum Indicum flavum odoratissimum, *The sweet yellow Indian Jasmine*, a beautiful green, and rises about two foot high, dividing into branches, cover'd with a purplish colour'd Bark, deckt with many fair shining

shining dark ever green leaves, shaped like the Pomegranates, but longer and broader ; the flowers like the common white *Jasmine*, but bigger, and of a fair yellow, and sweet scent : where they grow naturally, they are succeeded by Fruits like small Olives, but flowering so late with us, never come to Perfection.

Phyllirea variegata, The striped *Phyllirea*, most beautiful of all its kinds, deserving a Case with the best Greens ; this Plant (if suffer'd) rises to the height of a Man, thick set with small branches, and those with small ever green leaves, edged and striped with white, yet hardy enough to be planted at large, if you defend it a little from Snows and Frosts.

Marum, Herb Mastick, unless a backward Summer, flowers in this Month, otherways later, and rises about a foot high, with stiff hard stalks divided into many branches, but thinly set with small green leaves, two at a joint, at the tops of the stalks and branches come forth small white flowers, among a tuft of white downy threads ; the whole Plant is of sweet and pleasant scent ; this is encreased by setting slips in April.

Marum Syriacum, Assyrian Mastick, not so tall as the former, smaller leaves, whiter, and thicker set on the branches, like the Myrtle ; at the tops of the stalks stand many green Knaps or Heads, like those of sweet Marjoram, but bigger and greener ; a woody root, the whole plant of a delicate scent, very tender and impatient of cold, and therefore must be set in a pot, and not housed in Winter, but ordered as the *Flos Cardinalis*, and unless defended from Cats by sharp Thorns, 'twill be destroyed by them.

S E P T E M B E R.

Crocus verus, The true Saffron comes up with many narrow long leaves, and after them the flowers in form like the former mention'd in the Spring,

Spring, of a reddish purple colour; in the middle are some unprofitable small yellow Chives, standing upright, as all other kinds have, but in this flower there is also three or four longer Chives, hanging down on or between the leaves, of a fiery red colour, the true blades of Saffron, which picked thence, and pressed between two Papers, and so dried is the Saffron, that is sold in Shops, the roots are bigger than any other kind, and covered with a hairy skin, distinguishing them from the rest.

Crocus pyrenæus purpureus, The purple Mountain Crocus riseth like a *Colchicum* before the leaves, with one, sometimes two flowers, one after the other, standing on long foot stalks, of a violet purple colour near as large as the biggest purple of the spring, with yellow Chives, and long feather'd top, pointed in the middle; the green leaves succeed the flowers, sometimes before Winter, but most usually not till the Spring, the Root small and white.

Crocus Byzantinus Argenteus, The Silver colour'd Autumn Crocus, with the three outward leaves silver colour, the other three more white and lesser.

Crocus Montanus Autumnalis, The Autumn Mountain Crocus, of a pale bleak blue colour, standing on short foot stalks, scarcely appearing above ground at the first, but afterwards grows a little higher, these two last flower not till the next Month.

Colchicum, The Meadow Saffron, of which there are several sorts worth collecting.

Colchicum versicolor, The party-colour'd Meadow Saffron, like the *Crocus's*, composed of six leaves, some whereof are white, others of a pale purple, some half white, and half purple, with some threds or chives in the middle, like Spring *Crocus*. The flowers appear before the leaves that are of a dark brown colour at first, rising about the end of February, but at Spring are large, long, and green, from the middle of which the seed Vessel appears, containing round brown Seeds, the Root like a Tulips,

but larger; having a long eminence at the bottom, whence its fibres shoot into the ground.

Colchicum variegatum, The variegated Meadow Saffron, in every leaf pale blush and deep purple, another of this kind of a sadder purple and blush.

Colchicum variegatum dictum Agrippina: A newer flower, white and red striped like a Tulip.

Colchicum fritillaricum Neapolitanum, Chequer'd Meadow Saffron of Naples, deep purplish red flowers, chequer'd like a fritillary.

Colchicum fritillaricum Chiense, The Chequer'd Meadow Saffron of Chio, of a pale purple colour, thick spotted and chequer'd with bluish purple, small but beautiful flowers, the root small and tender.

Colchicum flore pleno, The double Meadow Saffron, like the common one in colour, but very double, and of a pale purplish colour: There is another double one of a deeper purple.

Colchicum variegatum flore pleno, The double variegated Meadow Saffron, some of the leaves whereof are striped, and garded with white upon the pale blush.

Colchicum maximum flore pleno, The greatest double Meadow Saffron, of a pale purplish blush colour, spreading open, and transcending any of the double kinds.

These are to be set about the end of August, and will flower some in September, the rest of the month following, and after their green leaves having appeared, and drived down, the roots are to be taken up, and ordered as other bulbous roots; by sowing their Seeds, you may raise other Rarities.

O C T O B E R.

Because I find no Plant in this Month begins to flower, that is worth our notice, its room shall be taken up in describing a Plant, that is always in flower,

flower, and how to order that and its nice attendants, viz.

Mala Aurantia, The Orange-Tree, which in Spain, and other hot Countries, grow to tall and fair Trees, but with us the highest to a Man's height, (that I have seen or heard of.) The bark of the Elder Boughs is brown, and the younger green, with some Thorns, large leaves of a fresh shining green colour, twining a little like Ivy, with many small holes in them, of a strong sweet scent, and never falling till new thrusts them off; the flowers are of a whitish colour and very sweet, followed by small round green fruit, which in time grows to be somewhat large, and of a yellowish red colour, as most know, though not the Tree.

The Orange-Tree being one of the finest Greens, and as tender as any: I shall here Name the most tender that must be housed, with care in Winter, and how to order them, after I have mentioned our common Greens that grow without that care.

With the least care.

New
The Fir
Tree of Life
Cypress
Stone crop Tree
Evergreen Oak
Holly
Laurel
Bays.

Holy Holly
Box and Gilded
Evergreen Hawthorn
Staffe Tree
Privet
Phyllirea
Spanish-broom
English-broom
Gosse.

With more care.

Phyllirea striped.
Laurustinus of several sorts.
Myrtles of divers sorts.
Yellow Indian Gessamine.
The Rose Bay, or Oleander.
The Indian Bay.

With most care.

Lemons and Oranges.

To

To save room, we will here name other nice plants, that must have the like care: The same Directions for some, will serve them all, viz.
 The bloody double Wall-Flower.

Amomum Plinii.

Geranium nocte olens.

Tuberose Hyacinth.

Blue Borage leav'd Auricula.

Bears Ear Sanicle.

Marum.

Marum Syriacum, &c.

These Plants are set in Cases, and with Oranges, and other tender plants housed in winter, and increased by layers; the best time to transplant the hardier ones, is about the tenth of March, for the more tender, to be set in cases the end of April: The Earth fit for them, is the digested Earth of a Melon Bed, equally mixed with fine loamy earth, lying, and often turned the foregoing winter, and sifted through a wire sieve, e'er put in your cases, for want of which neat's-dung rotted, and mixed as before, filling the bottoms of your pots and cases, with any kind of rubbidge, that will lie hollow to draw the wet from the earth above them, that will else rot their roots, and if ye mix the whole earth with little sticks to make it lie light and hollow, it will be the better; then taking your plant, cutting the roots a little, especially at the bottom, spreading the roots, set it not too deep, rather let some of the root appear: And lastly, settle it with temperate water (not too much) set them in the shade for twelve days, and afterwards expose them to the Sun.

The last April I had sent me several sorts of cuttings of Myrtles, I prepared my pots to receive them thus: Old neat's-dung beaten small, and an equal share of good loamy earth, with a little willow earth and Sun-water, mixed to the consistence of that is called a stir pudding, three parts of the pots,

pots, the fourth the same mixture without water, and with a deeper run them almost to the top therein; by September following I found most of them had well rooted just betwixt the moist and dry mixtures; This Experiment I tried, though never heard of before, and thought good here to mention it.

The beginning of May, give all your housed plants fresh earth, taking out of the tops of your pots and cases, the old earth three or four fingers deep, and loosening the rest with a fork or some fit Instrument, so as not to hurt or prejudice the roots, then fill hem up with your best and richest soil, half neat-slung well rotted, consumed, and mixed, that hath been preserv'd for such uses, that the virtue may be washed down into the rest of the earth to nourish and comfort your plants: Water them as the driness of the season requires with discretion: Sprinkling your greens all over with your water pots of clear water, will make them have the more delicate lustre.

Your Myrtles will shew finely intermixed with our pots of July flowers.

About the middle of August is your secure season, for removing and laying your Perennial Greens, Oranges, Limons, Myrtles, Phyllireas, Oleanders, Jessamines, Tributes, and other rare shrubs, as Pomegranates, best roses, &c. by taking the shoots and branches of the last spring, and pegging them down with a hook-stick, in very rich earth (but it must be perfectly consumed, watering them on all occasions in summer, that time twelve months, they will be prepared for a removal, which must be in fit earth, and set in the shade, kept moderately moist, not over wet, lest ye rot the young fibres: within three weeks after expose them to some more airy place, and a little of the morning Sun, but not a full Sun till a fortnight after.

About Michaelmas (according as the season admiseth) in a fair and clear day, your rarest greens and

and plants being dry, lodge them in their winter quarters, your green House, recruiting them with fresh earth (as in May) to nourish them all winter leaving at first your doors and windows open, giving them all the Air you can, unless the winds be sharp, and foggy weather; enclose them by degrees, unless the frosts force you to do it sooner, and enclose them by shutting up windows and doors together; *Myrtles* are more hardy, and will endure out till the next month after.

When the cold comes on, set such plants that will not endure housing, into holes made in the earth two or three inches lower than the surface thereof, under some south wall or pale, covering them with sweet and dry moss, and then putting glasses over them, in all warm and sun-shine days, or in gentle and sweet showers, give them air by wholly uncovering them. Thus may you preserve your precious *Marum Syriacum*, *Cissus's*, *Geranium nocte Olens*, *Flos Cardinalis*, *Maracos* seedling, *Arbutus*, choicest *Ranunculus* and *Anemonies*, &c. Thus governing them till April, and then about again as before taught, unless you have or do find out better ways, which I should be glad to be informed of; but remember that in November you so seclude out all cold you can out of your green house, or conservatory, by close stopping all chinks, by laying straw and mats where cold may enter, for if it freeze in your conservatory (for which you must set a bowl of water on purpose to know) kindle some charcoal, and put them in a hole sunk a little into the floor about the middle of it; if the plants be exceeding dry, and it do not freeze, refresh them sparingly with qualified water, i. e., mingled with a little sheep or cow-dung but then take heed of wetting the leaves therewith: At all times when the air is warmed by the beams of the sun, in a fine day the sun darting on the house, open your windows and doors that way but shut them again before the sun be off; observe also

Also that it is better to give housed plants too little water than too much, and that *Aloes* or *Sedums* must have none at all.

NOVEMBER. In this Month is,

Arbutus, the Strawberry-Tree in its greatest glory; the body hath a rough, but the branches a smooth bark, with leaves alternately green like the bays, finely purled about the edges, long set round pointed, the flowers grow on the ends of the branches, with long stalks, and are small little white bottles, like those of the lily of the Valley, which are of little beauty, but succeeded by red berries like to Straw-berries, harsh in taste, containing small and many seeds: the whole rises not here to two yards high, its usual height in its native country *Ireland*; the berries are its beauty, ripe in this month; and therefore herein placed, which being mixed with its fine green leaves, are very delightful to the eye, young plants are raised from seeds, and some by layers, but long e'er they root, and when removed, the earth must be taken up with them and carefully planted, being nice whilst young, but elder are hardy, and will prosper under any warm wall.

DECEMBER.

Helleborus niger verus, the true black Hellebore, from a root of many long brown strings, running deep in the ground, and fastned to a big head, springeth up many green leaves, standing on big stiff foot stalks, divided into eight or nine parts, nicked about the edges, the flowers come forth in this month upon short foot stalks, shaped like single white Roses, at first white, at last turn to a blush colour with a pale yellow thrum, and a green head in the middle; by many called the Christmas Rose.

Of Watering Plants.

Now for the watering all the foregoing plants and flowers observe with me.

If you fear dry weather, do not defer too long before you water, but do it gently before the earth is too dry, consideration had to the depth of your roots, and those that are deepest water most; and when you begin to water, continue it as long as you find occasion.

Use not well-water, for tender plants, for it is strained thorough the earth, or rather barren sands or rocks, and for want of the sun so chill and cold, that having no nourishment, rather the contrary, doth more hurt than good; rivers that run quick and long on sharp gravel, are little better, but if you are forced to use such, let it stand sometime in tubs in the sun, mixed with dung.

Let the quantity and quality of the dung mixed with the water, be according to the nature of your plants; if your plants be great growers, and require heat, then put horse-dung in your water: If your water be bad, then put dung into it to help it: Let it stand in the sun and open air uncovered: If your plants be fine and tender, then put sheep or cows-dung, deer or asses-dung into the water; the worse the ground and more barren, be sure to put in the more dung. Take care you water no plants with standing stinking ditch water, nor no water that stinketh; for sweet water, (not too clear) and fresh mould (not musty or tainted by stinking weeds) is as proper for tender plants, as sweet and good food, warm and clean lodging, for tender and fine bred persons.

Rain water is very good, if not too long kept, but if your vessel be large, the oftner you stir it the longer it will keep sweet.

Large and Navigable Rivers, that receive much soil by washing streets, and the many sinks that run into

into it, and which by its own motion doth cleanse
it self from that which is noxious, both to man
and plants, is an excellent water for all sorts of
plants.

The larger the ponds be, the better the water is
for plants, the opener to the sun the better, the
more motion they have, by horses washing in
them, or geese and ducks swimming, 'tis so much
the better.

Water all seeds with the smallest or rain-like
drops you can, and not too much at a time or too
fiercely, lest you discover them.

For flowers and plants whose leaves lie on the
ground, water them at some distance, by making
a hollow circle about the plant and pouring water
into it, by which means you avoid annoying the
leaves by discolouring water, or chilling the roots
by too sudden coldness.

Use not any Liquors, for watering either natu-
rally hot as Spirits, or artificially made so by heat-
ing over the Fire.

In Summer time or all warm Seasons, the Evening
is best for watering, because the Water will have
time to sink into the Earth, and the Plant attract
it, before the Suns heat exhales it; But in Winter
or cold Weather, the Morning is the most proper
time, that the superfluous moisture may be evapo-
rated e'er the cold Night overtake you, and chill,
perhaps kill a tender Plant.

A Plant that delights in moisture, or a drooping
plant that you think water will preserve, may be
vatied by filtration, i. e. set an earthen, or woo-
len Vessel on a Brick full of Water near your Plant,
that all the Water may be higher than the Earth;
set a thick woollen List, put one end with a Stone
or bit of Lead to it into the Water, that it may keep
to the bottom; lay the other end on the ground
near the Root of the Plant, and the Water will di-
fil out of the Boul or Pot through the List, because
that

that part of it out of the Pot of Water, hangs lower than that within, &c.

All sorts of fibrous Roots are assured in their growth by convenient watring; but for bulbous and tuberous Roots, the Gardiners hand ought to be more sparing.'

To know the particular Flowers that will alter for the best.

Experience gives us this Truth, that such Flowers as differ in number of leaves, in shape, in colour; the seeds of such will produce Flowers much different from the ordinary kind of Flowers, tho' produced all of one Flower but a year or two before: Nay, a particular Flower among many others of one Plant, shall bring more double ones, than twenty others that are not qualified as it; and is, or ought to be known to all that raise Flowers; as for Example, the Stock-Gilliflower that hath five, six or more leaves, the Seed of such a particular Flower or Flowers, will produce more double ones, than those Plants that bring forth but four leaves, quantity for quantity of Seed, twenty for one. This Flower indeed shews it more than any other I know; for having no Thrum in the middle as many others have, Nature hath given it this sign to inform us, that those that have a leaf or leaves added to it more than its usual kind, will bring forth those with many leaves, and make a fine double Flower; which when it hath attain'd to, it then is come to the bounds of Nature, it never beareth Seeds more, but by endeavouring, blows it self to death.

If you be curious, as Florists ought to be, you may observe the same Rule in several other Flowers that have no Thrum in the middle; as Auricula's, Primroses, Wall-flowers, Campians, &c. When you find one or more leaves than your ordinary number, you may conclude, their Nature hath let one step forward in altering from the ordinary kind: There a Lover of Plants should be diligent

and whensoever you see your Mistress Nature (for Florists are her Servants) step out of Door, (like a Gentle-man-Usher) wait upon her to her Journeys ends; for 'tis on the Diligent she bestows her favours. Those Flowers also which bear Seeds when double, as the Gilliflower, Africau, &c. sowing the Seeds of such double Flowers, they will bring you more and better flowers, a hundred to one than single ones; and in sowing the Seed of such, you shall have several varieties, but most marked with the colour of the Mother-Plant; and some of these will run as it were beyond the limits of Nature, and then they will break, or have Pods in the middle, and then never bear seed more. July-flowers have also their sign, which will bear Seed and which will not: Those that will bring seed (if weather and other accidents hinder not) have their Horns in the middle of the Flower: It is observed also in the marking of Flowers, that the Seed of those that be striped, shall bring the most striped ones, and some of different colours and stripes, their seed all alike.

There's Places of sowing and setting.

Now care must be had in sowing seed, or at least in setting, where you intend that they shall thrive; that the ground bear the best proportion that may be to the places, and the particular Mineral, Vein or Nature, or Quality of the places, where such Plants in other parts used to grow; not to put mountainous Plants in low and moist Grounds, &c.

For Bog-Plants require when they be transplanted into Gardens, either a natural or artificial Bog, or to be placed near some water, by which there is great improvement of all sorts of Flags, and particularly *Calamus Aromaticus*, the Aromatical Reed.

The Artificial Bog is made by digging a hole in any stiff Clay ground; or there may be Clay brought in, and laid to bind the Hole or Pit, in the bottom or door, and the sides likewise, so thick, that the moisture may not be able to get through; and fill'd with

such Earth and Water, (tho' I would have the Earth richer) as may make a like consistence to the Bog where the Plants you set in it did at the first and naturally grow.

Requisites for the manner of Laying.

1. To Laying, 'tis necessary that in its due season, you cut the thing you lay, after the manner you cut July-flowers, in laying them, unless in some Plants that take any way as Vines; and it is so much the better, if in Roses, and other Layers of a woody substance, with an Awl you prick the Stock at the place laid, as it is done by Circumposition, that is, the Mould is born up to the Bough, which is to be taken off; which is done in the Spring before the Sap rises, in February, or beginning of March.

2. During the time of Drought, water continually, i.e. every Day, otherwise they will make no exact Roots, only a Knob or Button, full of fresh Sap upon the Tongue of the Cut in the Branch laid down; yet those Branches cut off, with watering in the Summer, have grown well enough after their transplantation.

3. The Seasons most fit for thi. Operation are in the beginning of Spring, or declension of the torrid, or greater heat of Summer, that they may enjoy the moisture of such Seasons most proper for the enticing forth of Roots, and most safe from excessive heat or cold.

Of making Sets by Art.

Nature usually provides this way of propagation, without the Wit or Industry of Man called to her assistance; but that not generally in all Plants, nor always in any one; therefore well worth learning of those that delight in Gardens, to know any means to enlarge this way of propagation beyond the bounds it is carried to by Nature's course. And it is done by bating the Roots of Plants of woody substance, and then making a Cut of the same fashion with that which is made in Layings, not towards but fromwards the Plant: Into this Clift a Stone must be put, or something

thing that will make the Root gape, and the part cut stand upwards: Then cover the Root over three Inches with light Mould, and the Lip that was lifted up will sprout into Branches, the Root of the old Tree nourishing it: When the Branches are grown, cut off this Plant with its Roots to live of its self; if you can, leave an Eye on the Lip of your Root, which you after incision lift up, and the Branches will the more speedily and certainly issue out of the Root so cut: This is called starting a Root. In Bulbous Roots, *Ferrarius* makes Off-sets thus; If (says he) a Bulbous Root is barren of Off-sets, with your Nail lightly cut it upon the bottom in the Crown of the Root, whence the Fibres spring, and sprinkle some dry Dust upon it as a Medicine to the Wound and the effect he affirms to be this, that so many Wounds as you shall make, in so many Off-sets shall the genital Vertue dispose it self; but of this have I not yet made any tryal, tho' one may build upon the Author's Authority.

To change the Colours of several Flowers whilst in the Blossom.

Burn Brimstone under Roses, you shall according to the time you apply this Fume to them, find the Tips or most of their Leaves change col. vr.

To any Flower of a purple colour, as *Tulips*, *Crocus*, *Hyacinth*, *Iris*, &c. If a Pencil dipt in Spirit of Vitriol, and stroakt along the leaves of such colour'd Flowers, or that part where the Flowers are so colour'd, where the Vitriol remains, shall presently be turned to a delicate and rich Scarlet, to the admiration of those that understand it not, passing by a Flower, and at their return, to find it thus richly marked contrary to their first Observation: But take notice, leaves so served next day shall wither.

The only necessary thing, left untaught, that I at present think on, is the making of your Hot Beds.

Waving the new Inventions of Mr. *Evylin*, and others, there is none found so good for all Conveniences,

niences, as the old way of raising them above ground, and making them in such a place, that when they grow cold they may be heated again by fresh muck, thrown up to every side.

Directions for making a Hot Bed.

THE Hot-Bed is thus made, in some convenient place in your Nursery, open to the Sun, and so as that fresh dung may be laid up to every side when grown cold to heat it again. Let your Horse-dung, be thrown up in one corner of your Stable, till you have a quantity sufficient and proportionable to the length and bigness of your Bed, intended to be made, which must be suitable to the quantity of seeds you have to sow on it.

Let stakes be knocked into the ground four foot asunder at each end in breadth, the length at your pleasure and occasion, fill up both ends and sides with stakes a Yard above ground, about a Foot asunder, and wind them round with Rods, or Ropes made of Hay or Straw, then fill it with Horse-dung and wet Litter, two Foot high suitably, and tread it equally close and hard down, then raise it two Foot higher with the same kind of new Horse-dung, which tread as the former, the whole of an equal hardness; thus do, till it's Yard high at least; after well trod; let some Boards, or board Laths be laid round on the top edgewise, to keep in the rich sifted Earth, that is to be laid over your Bed four Inches thick, that of an old Hot-Bed well rotted, or the best Mould you can get; put small Poles, or Hazel Rods archwise over it, the ends stuck in on each side, for the supporting of Mats, Hair-cloth, or Canvas, that must be laid over it, that will cause it to heat the sooner; when the violence thereof is over, which you may feel with your finger, it being to be little more than bare worm; then sow and set your Seeds: As *Amaranths*, *Flos africanus*, *Nasturtium Indicum*, *Mirabilia Peruviana*, Sensible and humble Plants, Melons, Cucumbers, &c. And when they come up, be sure to give them Air,

or

or else they will presently turn yellow and spoil, your choicest Seeds, cover them with Glasses from the Sun, a little from the Earth to give them Air, and some part of the Day take and raise them off to acquaint them with the Sun by degrees, which grown strong, remove them into rich Earth, in your Garden, keeping them from the mid-day Sun, till well settled and rooted, by often, but gentle watering.

There ought to be a Summer-house so situated in your Gar-

den, that the Beauties thereof may be in view.

Here may we sit, and each his time purloin,

And see our Art, with Madam Nature join;

And how the Jewels that adorn the Skies,

Or what shines brighter, Ladies beauteous Eyes,

Can't be compar'd to Flora's Mantle, that

She throws on Earth, and Mortals wonder at;

Embroider'd Tellus doth her Glory sing

As well as Birds at the approach of Spring,

And we with ravisht Eyes, see Flora smile,

Whilst chirping Musick doth our Ears beguile:

Feel softest down, in tender buds of Rosies,

Arabian smells in her perfumed Posies.

To exercise our taste, Pompona she

Sends us the Juicy Off-Springs of each Tree:

But when this sensual Banquet we have done,

Our winged Thoughts soar higher than the Sun,

And then contemplate how the three in One

All Mortal Actions view from his bright Throne:

And thence resolve, our Selves as Gardens keep;

Pluck up the Weeds of Sin, 'soon as they peep.

His Graces be our Flowers; for wat'ring Pots

Our Eye, oft letting fall repentant Drops;

That cause those flowers increase, and give occasion

For our removal to a new Plantation.

Each Day concluding, with Account made even,

To have no Walks, but those that lead to Heaven;

Such as in Gardens innocence employ,

That Virtues raise, so Vices must destroy.

Then Gard'ner of Universe, his Powers

Pluck not as Weeds, but take us up as Flowers.

AN

An APPENDIX to the Treatise of *Auricula's*, partly an Advertisement to the Reader.

HAVING in the foregoing Tract mentioned a rare Florist, and as rarely qualified with all other acquir'd and natural parts, becoming a compleat Gentleman, viz. Peter Egerton of Boughton near Chester, Esquire: I cannot but let every Lover of Flowers know his remov'd Abode, to his Estate at the Hall of Shaw, near Manchester in Lancashire, where he will keep up (and increase as new faces appear) his choice Collection of Plants and Flowers. The last April I waited on him, before he removed from Boughton; and there found many *Auricula's*, that were not mention'd in this Compendium, and also three or four that I afterwards saw in the Palace-Garden at Worcester, belonging to Mr. Thomas Newton, Gentleman to my very Good Lord, the Right Reverend Father in God, James Lord Bishop of Worcester. So that from Mr. Egerton's Collection, who was the best Florist in Cheshire, and hath the same pre-eminence in Lancashire, and Mr. Newton, who may challenge the same, for skill in Worcestershire, and my self in Shropshire, and consequently from the choicest Collections in these Nations, I desire you accept the ensuing Catalogue of the best single striped, double, and double striped *Auricula's*: Mr. Egerton hath them all, except the liver colour'd and yellow double, and my self the same, excepting the last mention'd, three double one, and the last double striped one, most by his free and generous Community, yet made him what return I could, being better stockt in other Species than he was.

An Appendix.

Single strip'd Auricula's.

1. Purple and Lemon colour, an old Flower well striped, small eye, and quickly washes.
2. Fine violet and white.
3. Fine sky and white.
4. Philemon, some stripes of yellow, bad Eye.
5. Hair colour with some stripes of a lighter.
6. Needle-work, pale peach and white in small streaks.
7. Hair colour and Lemon, well marked, good Truss flowers, large, and white Eye, but sometimes come all yellow.
8. Hair colour and Lemon, well marked, and good Eye, but every way less than the former.
9. Dark murrish Crimson and Gold colour, well marked, and good Truss.
10. Deep Crimson and Gold colour, rarely marked, with a large sparkling snow white Eye.
11. Deep purple and straw colour, good Eye.
12. Scarlet and Gold colour, large Truss, well mark'd, and fine white Eye.
13. *Windsor Auricula*, Crimson and Gold colour.
14. Brick colour and yellow, well marked, large Truss, and good Eye.
15. Crimson and yellow very large flower, and large white Eye, good Truss, well marked.
16. Dull Flesh colour, and pale Lemon.

Raised the last Year by himself.

17. Mr. Egerton's Darling, purple and yellow, a large flower.
18. ——— His Delight, differs only in the purple, being murrish, purple, and lemon.
19. His flesh and straw colour.
20. Buff, lemon and green.

Double Auricula's.

1. Double yellow.
2. Double Buff.
3. Double Crimson.
4. Double

An Appendix.

4. Double Hair colour.
5. Double Yellowish green.
6. Double reddish Liver colour.
7. Double Liver colour.
8. Double bluish Purple, which I saw Mr. Egerton measure by a new Half-Crown, without the least pressing the Leaves, and it proved near a straws breadth broader round the Half-Crown.
9. Double Pease blossom colour, but little less than the former.
10. Double murtish red, a fine flower,

Double striped Auricula's

1. Double Liver-colour and yellow, a good flower, large.
2. Double crimson and yellow, a delicate flower.
3. Double purple and yellow, the best and dearest.

Let me advise those that can obtain it to mix Sea-Sand with their sally Earth, and rotted Neats-dung, in equal proportions for their composition, for to set their *Auricula's* in, and put in large Boxes a yard and half long, something above half yard wide, and one foot high, they will thrive the better, having more liberty to draw Nourishment than earthen Pots, or little square Boxes, and to set but three in a row for the breadth, and so proportionably for the length. The scarlet double Cowslip, or Oxslip, Peagle, or Polyander, take it by what Name you please, I found with Mr. Newton, and obtained it of him ; it is large, very double, opens well, and of a deep scarlet. Several Oxslips, or Polyanthus's, I have very large hose in hose, of deeper and lighter reds, one fine crimson one, the lowermost flower hath the leaves striped through with white, others of lighter colours striped with Cream colour, another of the common colour hose in hose edged round each leaf with scarlet, the lowest flower striped through with white, all these I had of the generous Mr. Egerton.

Monthly Directions what ought to be done both in the Kitchen and Flower-Garden for ever.

1. If you prune your Vines the Moon in Full, and posited to Taurus, Leo, Scorpio, or Sagittary, neither Worms nor Birds will infest your Grapes.
2. Trees are not to be grafted the Moon waning, or not to be seen.
3. Cut what Trees you would have quickly grow again, when the Moon is above the Earth, in the first Quarter ; and it if may be, joined to Jupiter or Venus.
4. Sow or plant when the Moon is in Taurus, Virgo, or Scorpio, and in good Aspect of Saturn.
5. Set or sow all kind of Pulse the Moon in Cancer.
6. Dress your Gardens, and trim your small Trees and Shrubs when the Moon is in Libra or Capricorn.
7. Set or cut any Tree or Shrub, that you would have its Growth retarded, in the decrease of the Moon in Cancer.
8. Set, cut, or sow what you would have speedily shoot out again, or spring and grow, in the increase of the Moon.
9. When you sow to have double Flowers, do it in Full of the Moon ; and when the Plant is grown to a bigness fit to be removed ; do it also in a Full Moon, and as oft as you transplant them.
10. Neither graft, set, sow, or plant any thing that day whereon there happeneth an Eclipse either of Sun or Moon, or when the Moon is afflicted by either of the Infortunes Saturn or Mars. I might have given you many more ; but these may be sufficient at present.

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JANUARY.

In your Orchard or Kitchen Garden.

LAy bare the roots of your Fruit-trees, and if the weather open, lay well-digested Muck to them : transplant young Trees, prune the rest, and nail up your Wall-Fruit ; cut your Vines close, cleanse your Trees of Moss, by singeing it off with handfuls of bolting Wheat or Rye-Straw held flaming to the Boughs, first gathering your Coins for Grafts : turn over your before mucked Ground in your Kitchen-Garden, also your heaps of mixed Earth and Cow-Dung for Flower-Garden : Set Beans and Pease in open weather to have early ; sow Lettice, Radish, Chervil, Spinage, and other Salating-Plants in hot Beds, which you are taught to make in the end of the *Vade Mecum*.

In your Flower-Garden.

Preserve your best Gilliflowers and Auricula's from too much Wet or Snow, by laying down the Pots they are planted in; or if in Beds, by supported coverings, at a distance a foot or more : Also what Ranunculus's or Anemonies are appearing; but give them as often as you can in suitable weather, airings, by taking off their coverings, but when Sun sets, on with them again. Keep your Conservatory close where the Greens and nice Plants are housed : if it freeze very hard, put some clear lighted Charcoal in the middle of the Room, a little let into the Ground ; and if the Sun shine clear on the Windows and Doors thereof, open them to let in his Noon-beams, but be sure to shut them close again as soon as he declines the door.

FEBRUARY.

In the Orchard or Kitchen Garden.

Cover the roots of your Fruit-trees that were before bared, and yet plant those Trees you could not the last Month ; and still be cleansing Trees from Moss, and

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and the Webs of Caterpillars from the tops of twigs. Begin to graft Apples, some Pears, Plums, Cherries, &c.

The best way of grafting old Stocks, known by few: Cut the body of the Tree off four or five foot above the Ground; when the head is pared, take a small Gouge, such as Joiners use, with which strike out a small Scallop out of the stake where you intend to place each Graft, then with a suitable Wimble-bore a hole in every Scallop into the wood of the Stock; then mark your Grafts with the same Gouge through the Rind, and fit the lower Parts of them to the Holes, so as that your Scallops of the Grafts and Stock may join together; then clay them according to the rule of grafting. Stocks thus grafted shall be covet'd in three years, and bear plentifully: the Coats will grow most inward, therefore prune the inward parts, leaving the outmost Sprouts for Spreaders. This way preserves old moil Trees the longer in being, that otherwise would have decayed: place Earth a foot length about Boughs for Circumposition. Sow and set Beans, Pease, Asparagus, Radish, Parsnips, Carrots, Onions, Garlick. Plant Cabbage-plants, Potatoes, Parsly, Spinage, and other hardy Pot-Herbs. Transplant your Winter-Colliflower, to have early, into rich Soil. Now be making Hot-beds to sow your Musk-melon-seeds, and Cucumbers, at the full Moon in this Month, which must first be steeped in new Cows-Milk twenty four hours; then placed three in a hole, and the Bed covered, bended or arched Rods over it to support the Covering, which must be Canvas, Hair-Cloth, or Mats, &c; till they peep, which they will in seven days; then uncovered in the Sun-shine, or clear Air, but covered again at night. Still keep close your Conservatory. Water Orange-trees, Lemons, &c. with Water wherein Sheeps-Dung hath been steeped two or three Days in the Air or Sun; but let it not touch the leaves of your Plants, for it will destroy them.

In the Flower-Garden.

Sow Auricula-seeds into mallow Earth and sow the

lans

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same but one thick ; place best Auricula's in Pots in the Sun ; secure your choice Flowers in Beds with Piles, if they appear above Ground, and plant some Anemones, the Weather open, for later Flowers ; place your Boxes sown with choice Seed, free from sharp Winds, and secured from too much wet.

M A R C H.

In the Orchard, or Kitchen-Garden.

Bestir your self now in grafting ; and early on good Plum-stocks, graft Apricocks, Nectarines, and Peaches : Many may miss, but never all yet with me : Raise up Pots of Earth to convenient Branches, which deg down therein, first slitting the under side where you lay them, they shall by October following, being often water'd, put forth Knobs or Roots, and both grow when cut off, and well set in rich Earth ; and one Tree so taking, is worth ten others, because each Sprout or Shoot from the Root is the same kind, when those of inoculated or grafted, are only the Plums grafted or inoculated. Stake and bind up weak Shrubs and Plants, slip and set Sage, Rosemary, Lavender, Thyme, (except Mastick, being too early;) sow Endive, Succory, Leeks, Radish, Beets, Parsnips, Skirrets, Parfly, Sorrel, Bugloss, Borage, Chervil, &c. Sow Lettuce, Onions, Garlick, Purslain, Turnips, Pease, Carrots, Cabbages, Cresses, Fennel, Marjoram, &c. Transplant Medicinal Plants, string your Strawberry-Beds ; cover your Musk-Melon-plants on your Hot-Bed with Beer-Glasses till you remove them.

In your Flower-Garden.

Sow Auricula-seeds as directed, at Michaelmas ; also Sweet-Williams, Wall-Flower, Stock-July-flowers, Venus Looking-Glass, Candy-Tuffs, French Honiscakes, Primrose and Cowslip-seeds, Lark-spurs, Rose-Campions, Lichnis, Campanula, Indian Scabious, &c. also Pinks, or rather July-flower-seeds ; on your Hot-Beds sow *Flos Africanus*, or French Marigolds, Amaranths, *Nasturtium Indicum*, or Indian Cresses, Mira-

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bilia Peruviana, or Marvel of the World, &c. Sensible and humble Plants, Transplant July-flowers, Auricula's, if occasion, and all other fibrous rooted Plants, new earthing up your unremoved Auricula's, July-flowers, &c. Pluck up Weeds whilst young, after a gentle Shower.

APRIL.

In the Orchard, or Kitchen-Garden.

Sow Marjoram, Hysop, Basil, Time, Winter-Savoury Scurvigrass, Lettice, Purslane, Radish, Marigolds, Carnations, &c. Set Slips of Artichoaks, Lavender, Time, Rosemary; set French Beans, remove tender Shrubs, slip them after Showers.

In your Flower Garden, or for it.

Continue Hot-beds for Exoticks that arrive not to perfection without them, and remove them into them, till the Air and common Earth be qualified with sufficient warmth to preserve them abroad. Take out your Indian Tuberoses, parting their off-ssets, (not breaking their fangs,) and put them into natural Earth, (not forced,) in a Pot, a larger of rich Mold beneath, and about it, to nourish the Fibres, but not touch the bulbs; then plunge your Pots in a Hot-bed temperately warm, giving them no water till they spring, and then put them under a South-wall; in dry weather water them freely, and expect in August a late Flower. Thus treat the Narcissus of Japan, or Garncsey-Lily for a later Flower. Put Tiles over your best Tulips, which are commonly set together to be so served: Begin to open the Doors and Windows of your Green House, and use the Inhabitants by degrees to the Air. Shelter your young feeding Auricula's from hot gleams of the Sun, or expect them all to be kill'd: What Auricula's that are striped, that any part of them come of a self colour, so mark, that it may, if not presently, be parted from the rest; for otherwise 'twill infect the whole, and after come

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all of a self-colour, and never return again. Let not Weeding be forborn.

M A Y.

In your Orchard or Kitchen-Garden.

You may in this Month begin to inoculate according as you find your Buds ready, which take off the middle of your Sprouts.

In your Flower Garden,

Transplant Amaranths, Flos Africanus, Nasturtium Indicum, Mirabilia Peruviana, &c. from off your Hot-beds into good and rich soil, as much as may be in the Sun, where they may stand and bear Flowers. Bring out your Oranges, Limons, and other Greens, out of the Conservatory, and you may now transplant and remove them into Boxes fill'd with good natural Earth, taken from under the Turf in good Pasture-ground, and mixt with one part of rotten Cow-dung, putting Sticks, Brick-bats, Shells, or any Rubbish that will make the Earth be light, and make Passage for the Water at the bottom; cut the bottom roots especially a little; set your Plant therein, but not too deep; rather let some of the Roots appear above Ground; then settle them with temperate Water, but not too much, and set them in the shade for ten or twelve days, then expose them to the Sun. Give all your housed Plants fresh Earth at the top, in place of some of the old, a hand depth taken away; with a Fork loosen the rest, without hurting or wounding the roots; let what you add be excellent soil, well consumed, and well sifted, that the virtue thereof may wash in, and comfort the Plant: when you unhouse them, cleanse them from their contracted dust. Gather the seeds of your Anemonies as the Dew rises, or you will lose it by the wind; sow hot and Aromatick Herbs, and in the Full Moon plant Stock-Gill-flowers in Beds, pluck up Weeds before they seed.

JUNE

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J U N E.

In your Orchard, or Kitchen-Garden.

Inoculate Apricocks, Peaches, Nectarines, Cherries, Plums, Apples and Pears. Gather Herbs to keep, in the Full Moon, and dry them in the Sun. Water new planted Trees, and put Fern half rotted about their stems. Take off exuberant or needless Branches from your Vines, stopping the Joint. Sow Lettice, Chervil, Radish, &c. Distil Aromatick Plants. Let neither Limbeck nor Still lie idle.

In the Flower-Garden.

Transplant Autumnal Cyclamens. Gather the ripe seeds of choice Flowers. Inoculate Jasmines, Roses, and Rose-shrubs. Take up Anemonies, Rannunculus, Tulip Roots, keeping them so as they do not mould, till you plant them again. Lay July-flowers, which will strike root in six Weeks, and be ready for transplanting into a light loamy Earth, mixt with excellent rotten soil, and sifted; plant six or eight in a Pot, to save room in Winter, and keep them well from too much Rain. What July-flowers are now blown, of good kinds, keep for Seed, letting them have but few Layers to give nourishment to, and but few Buds; you will find the Seed-pod to be fill'd with the fairer Seed, and to hold the more certainly. Preserve not any for this purpose that break their Pods; be sure to keep your earliest Flowers for this end, that the seed may have Sun enough to ripen them, preserving them as much as may be, from wet.

J U L Y.

In your Orchard, or Kitchen-Garden,

Water young planted Trees and Layers; prune Apricocks and Peaches, leaving the most likely Shoots well placed; stop the exorbitant Shoots of Vines at the second Joint above the Fruit: let Glitory Herbs that you would save, run to seed. Sow Lettice, Radish, Chervil, &c. for young Salleting.

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In your Flower-Garden.

Slip stocks, and other lignous Plants and Flowers: lay Myrtles, Jasemines, and other Greens: Make trial of the same by Orange-trees; if they take, they will certainly be the more hardy. Lay also July-flowers that were not fit to lay before, and cut off withered stalks of Flowers, Clip Box out of order, after rain. Sow Anemony seeds in fine sifted rich Earth in Beds or Boxes. Take up early Autumnal Cyclamens, and transplant them as soon as may be; gather early Cyclamen seeds, and sow it in Pots presently. The end of this Month sift your Beds of Off-ssets of Tulips, and for Anemonies, Ranunculus, &c. it will prepare it for replanting with such things as you have ready in Pots; or to set in naked ground till the next season; as Amaranths, Mirabilia Peruviana, Nasturtium Indicum, &c. that the Beds may not lie bare and naked, or unfurnished.

A U G U S T.

In your Orchard, or Kitchen-Garden.

Prune off superfluous Branches and Shoots of the second Spring. Pluck up Suckers. Inoculate early, if at all, in this Month. Sow Colliflowers and Cabbages for Winter Plants. Sow Corn-sallet, Mary-golds, Lettice, Carrots, Parsnips, Spinage, Onyons, curled Endive, Angelica, Scurvy grass, Larks heel, Columbines, Iron-colour'd Fox-gloves, Holihocks, and such Plants as endure Winter. Transplant such Lettice you would have abide all Winter; pull up ripe Onyons, Garlick, &c. gather Oitory-seeds; clip such Herbs before the Full Moon, an handful high. Sow Purslain, Chervil, &c. Make Summer-Syder, and Pery. Gather Seeds of Shrubs, being ripe.

In the Flower-Garden.

Take bulb roots of Lilies, &c. Bartholomew-tide, the only secure season for removing and laying Perennial Greens, Oranges, Lemons, Myrtles, Phylereas, Oleanders, Jasmine, Aibutus, and others rare Shrubs, as

Pome-

The Gardiner's Kalendar.

Pomegranates, Roses, and whatever is most obnoxious to Frosts, taking the shoots and branches of the last Spring, and pegging them down with a hook-stick in very rich Earth and Soil, perfectly consumed ; water them on all occasions in Summer ; by this time Twelve-month they will be ready to remove into good Earth set in the shade, kept moderately moist : three Weeks past, set them in some more airy place, but not in the Sun, till fifteen Days more. Now new Earth in your Pots of Auricula's, transplant and divide their roots into a light rich Earth : Also your best Primroses and Ox-lips : Also your Campions, or Lychnis Calcidonices. Transplant seedling Anemones ; set Colchicum's, Spiderworts, Fritillaries, &c.

SEPTEMBER.

In your Orchard, or Kitchen-Garden.

Gather your ripe Winter-Fruit be sure in dry Weather. You may yet sow Lettuce, Raddish, Spinage, &c. and Winter-Herbs. Transplant most part of eating, and Physical Herbs, Artichoaks, and Asparagus-roots, and Strawberries, &c.

In the Flower-Garden.

As the weather directs, about Michaelmas, in fair weather, be sure avoid a foggy Day, retire your choice Greens, and rarest Plants (being dry) into the Conservatory : as Oranges, Lemons, Indian and Spanish Jasmines, Oleanders, Barba Jovis, Amomum Plinii, Citrus Lunatus, Chamaelea Tricoccos, Cistus Ledan Clusii, Dates, Aloes, Sedums, &c. ordering them with fresh Mould, as taught in May, to nourish them all the Winter, leaving as yet the Doors and Windows open, giving them much Air, so the Wind's not sharp, nor weather foggy, till the Weather's more cold and sharp ; and as that increases, the more enclose them, till wholly shut up, as the Weather gives occasion : Myrtles will endure a broad near a Month longer. The cold coming on, set such Plants as will not endure the House, into the Earth, the Pots

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Pots two or three Inches lower than the surface of the Earth, under a Southern exposure, covering them with Glasses, cloath'd with sweet and dry Moss; but upon all fair Days, and in sunny and sweet showers, take them off. Thus preserve your Marum Syriacum, Cystus's, Geranium Nodiflora, Flos Cardinalis, Maracocs, seedling Arbutus, choice Ranunculus, and Anemonies; and thus covering them till April. Plant Tulips, and all bulbous roots, but your choice of each defer till the latter end of the next month. Sow Auricula's, Crocus, Primrose, and Cowslip-seeds, Fritillary, and Tulip-seeds, &c.

O C T O B E R.

In your Orchard, or Kitchen Garden.

Trench ground for both; plant or transplant all sorts of Fruit-Trees, having lost their leaves; Wall Trees above a Year's grafting; lay bare the roots of old unthriving, or over-hasty blooming Trees; their Fruit dry, the Moon decreasing. Now is the time for setting Fruit-stones; which if the Fruit soon ripe, keep them in sand till now; set them three Inches deep, the sharp end uttermost and cover them with Fern or Straw to keep them warm in the Winter; but at Spring take it off. You may sow Lettuce, &c. for tender Salting.

In your Flower-Garden.

Set your choice Tulips; you may now also sow their Seeds. Plant some Anemonies and Ranunculus's in prepared Earth, as directed in the *Vade Mecum*; but they must be covered, when they appear from the Frosts, that will otherwise kill them all: Therefore your best, set not till December. Remove your best and nicest July-flowers to shelter from much Rain or Wet, and where Snow may not be apt to fall on them and brush it off gently, when fallen on those that are not capable of shelter. And this Month trim them all up with fresh Mould.

The Gardiner's K ar.

NOVEMBER.

In your Orchard, or Kitchen-Garden.

Furnish your Nursery with stocks for ; turn your Melon-ground, and mix it with your best Earth, that of a last Years hot bed, and lay in ridges in the Spring. Trench and fit ground for Artichoaks, and plant Trees that are Standards, or for the Wall. Crop Asparagus, and cover it with long Dung, and make Beds to plant in the Spring. Sow and set for early Beans and Pease. Lay in Cellars to be transplanted in Spring, for seed, Carrots, Parsnips, Turnips, Cabbages, and Colliflowers.

In the Flower-Garden.

Sow Auricula-seeds, cover peeping Ranunculus's, &c. Plant fibrous Roots, Roses, Althea frutex, Lillax, Syringa's, Peonies, &c. If the Weather require it, quite enclose your tender Plants, and Perennial Greens, Shrubs, &c. in your Conservatory, stoping all entrance of cold, especially sharp Winds : If the Plant's exceeding dry, and it do not freeze, refresh them sparingly with qualified water (*i. e.* mingled with a little Sheeps-dung, or Cow-dung.) If it freeze in your Green-house, which you may know by a dish of water standing there, kindle some Charcoal, and put them in a hole sunk a little in the floor, in the middle thereof : At all other times, the Air warm'd by the Sun-beams, if a fair Day, and darting full on the house, shew them the light, but enclose them again before the Sun be quite gone off. Give not a drop of Water to your Sedums, or Aloes, all Winter.

DECEMBER.

In your Orchard, or Kitchen-Garden.

Plant Vines and Stocks for grafting : Prune Standard Trees : prune and cut Wall-fruit : Set early Beans and Pease : Trench ground, and dung it for Borders, planting Fruit Trees, &c.

In your Flower-Garden.

Preserve Anemones and Ranunculus's, and best July-flower,

The Gardiner's Kalander.

flowers from great Rain, sharp Winds and Frost. Let the Doors and Windows of your Garden-House be well matted, and guarded against cold. Now set in open Weather, your best Ranunculus, in a Bed of old rotten Thatch or Straw that is near turned to Earth, with good Mould above and below them; also your best Anemonies, in a light, yet rich loamy Earth, sifted through a Wyer Riddle: These now set, give you no other trouble, being out of the danger of Frosts, they being past ere they come up. Mr. Evelin gives good Advice in this Month, *viz.* Look to your Fountain Pipes, and cover them with fresh and warm Litter out of the Stable, a good thickness, lest the Frosts crack them. Do it in time.

The Vermin Killer.

To Kill Rats and Mice.

Take Wheat-flower and bitter Almonds, and make them into a Paste, and lay it in their Holes, and it kills them; or cast Hemlock-seed into their Holes, and it kills them; or pot Ashes thrown into their Holes, and it kills them.

To Catch Moles.] Lay a Head of Garlick or Onion before their Holes, and they'll immediately come forth or wild Cucumber-juice; or dregs of Oil pour'd into their Holes, and it kills them.

To Kill Weevils.] Wheat-flour and Sal-armoniack made into Paste with some Honey, throw it where they come, they eat it greedily, and it kills them. Rue laid about your Hens Nest, drives them from the Eggs.

To drive Aders and Snakes out of the Garden.] Take Ash-tree Boughs, while the green Leaves are on, and lay them where they come, and they'll depart; or Deer Suet laid where they come, they'll depart.

To Kill Pismires.] Origanum beaten to Powder and strew'd

The Vermine Killer.

brew'd before their Holes ; or melt Cirenicum in Oil, and pour it where they are, and it kills them.

To kill Caterpillars.] Take Lees of Oil and Ox Piss, and boil them together, then cast it on Bushes or Trees, and it kills them.

To kill Flies.] Take Origanum and Alume, and beat them with Milk, and sprinkle the places where they come.

To Kill Frogs.] Bruise Goat, Sheep or Ox Gall by the Water-side, and they'll come together.

Serpents or venomous Creatures to destroy or drive away.] Burn Centaury and Walwort, and the Smoak drives hem away ; they'll not come near Wormwood, Rue, nor Ash-Tree Leaves.

To kill Worms and Snails on Walks, &c.] New lay your Walks, and under a quarter of a Foot of Gravel, lay a Layer of Salt and Sea-Coal-Ashes, or slaked Lime, and it kills them.'

To destroy Slugs Black and White, in Gardens, Fields, &c.] Spread Lime unslak'd, or Sow it on the ridges of your Land, and it kills or drives them away.

To take a Fox by a drag Hook.] Take a large Salt-Water Fish-Hook, bait it with Flesh, and tye it by a Line on a strong Bough, cover the Hook with the Bait, or he'll discover the Deceit ; let it hang so high, that he may leap to catch it ; let your Hook be strengthened with Wyer five Inches above it, lest he bite it in funder.

To take a Heron.] Take a Dace, Roach or Gudgeon, run a small Wyer along within the Skin on the back side the Ribs, then it coming out at the Gils, fasten a Hook to it, and flake it down, and let the Wyer be fastened to a Line so far as the Heron can wade, the Fish will live and swim some time, then leave it ; when the Heron comes, he swallows it and is catch'd ; thus you may take in deeper Places, the Coot, Cormorant, Sea-Pye and Osprey.

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